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**LOVE DURING DIVORCE: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOROKIN PSYCHO-
SOCIAL LOVE INVENTORY (SPSLI) AND TESTING OF A PREDICTOR
MODEL**

By

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J.D., University of Louisville, 1981
M.S.S.W., University of Louisville, 2005

A Dissertation
Submitted to the Faculty of the
Raymond A. Kent School of Social Work of the University of Louisville
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Kent School of Social Work
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

May 2012

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A Dissertation Approved on

April 18, 2012

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to:

1. My children, Lauren, Robert and Nicoletta, whose love inspires me to live life meaningfully.
2. Ds. Japie Vermeulen, who never formally received his PhD because much like me, life held too many other interesting mysteries for him, and he didn't have my mentor to guide him through completion of his dissertation.
3. Max Edward Gilderloom, my student of 6 weeks, who embodied love in every thought he shared. He left us way too soon.

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ABSTRACT

LOVE DURING DIVORCE: DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOROKIN PSYCHO-SOCIAL LOVE INVENTORY (SPSLI) AND TESTING OF A PREDICTOR MODEL

Joseph G. D'Ambrosio

April 18, 2012

The purpose of this dissertation was to describe the development and validation of the Sorokin Psycho-Social Love Inventory (SPSLI) and the testing of a Predictor Model of love actions for people who experienced divorce. The SPSLI is based on five dimensions of love outlined in a theory of love developed by sociologist, Pitirim Sorokin. The scale was developed with a sample of 518 individuals who were going through a divorce or had been through a divorce. It measures high love, low love and hate actions toward a former spouse. The validation of the SPSLI utilized Classical Measurement Theory which allowed for the examination of reliability, face and content validity on the item structure in development of the subscales. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), which is theory driven, was then used to determine if higher order constructs could be found that would measure high and low love and high hate actions toward a former spouse. The results of CFA indicated that while the high love model met the requirements of a reliable and valid scale (high love $\alpha=0.92$) it was necessary to change some of the

theoretical assumptions followed in the study in order to create a higher order low love scale (low love $\alpha=0.81$) and a higher order hate ($\alpha=0.86$) scale.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) then guided the development of the structural model which displayed the interrelations among latent variables hypothesized to predict high love actions. Based on the squared multiple correlations, the independent variables were able to explain 24% of the variance in anger toward a former spouse, and 39% of the variance in hate toward a former spouse. After including the mediators, the independent variables, together with anger toward spouse and hate, were able to explain 17% of the variance in emotions and 40% of the variance in altruism. The total model was able to explain 28 % of the variance in love actions toward a former spouse. One of the most significant results of the study was that it was possible for individuals who experienced divorce to express other-regarding love actions toward their former spouses. Altruism and positive emotions led divorcing individuals to show other-regarding love actions no matter whether hate or anger was present.

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CHAPTER I: PROBLEM STATEMENT

Hate begets hate, violence engenders violence, hypocrisy is answered by hypocrisy, war generates war, and love creates love. Unselfish love has enormous creative and therapeutic potentialities, far greater than most people think. Love is a life-giving force, necessary for physical, mental, and moral health...only the power of unbounded love practiced in regard to all human beings can defeat the forces of inter-human strife, and can prevent the pending extermination of man by man on this planet (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 13).

The above quote is from the work of Pitirim Sorokin, whom many consider the father of sociology, and who will be discussed more fully in the second chapter. These words served as the framework guiding the development of a scale that measured other-regarding love actions exhibited by individuals who experienced divorce. It also guided the development of a theoretical model of love that could be used to help these individuals' exhibit other-regarding love actions toward their former spouses.

Sorokin's efforts as an academician in promoting altruistic love are unparalleled in the scientific literature. Applying his theory of love to divorce appears antithetical to the tumultuous process that many in society experience when divorcing. Nevertheless, a change that can foster good will, rather than malevolence, is needed for divorcing individuals as well as society, as will become evident as you read through this first chapter.

Dissolution of marriage, more commonly called divorce, is here to stay even though a concerted effort by government and church organizations have been made to promote marriage in order to stem the tide of divorce (Brotherson & Duncan, 2004; Huston & Melz, 2004). Married couples have a hard time staying together in order to fulfill their lifetime commitment. When divorce occurs it is viewed as a fatal relationship failure that dramatically affects the couple, their children and their extended families (Ambert, 1998). It also creates repercussions in the community by endangering institutional and economic stability (Wilcox, Marquardt, Popenoe, & Whitehead, 2010).

One way to view the current divorce process is through the lens of paradigms. This is the way we think about how the world works and how we gain knowledge about the world (Kuhn, 1970). The current divorce paradigm is steeped in a socially constructed abyss that is fraught with loss, conflict and pain. Most people have a belief or paradigm about how the divorce process occurs. Many tend to make judgments and place value on the actions of divorcing individuals according to a script that has been concretized around turmoil, anger and hatred. Divorcing individuals many times tend to blame each other for the divorce and family and friends collude in fomenting turmoil. Spouses also tend to respond to their partners in ways that they normally would not react to other people who disappoint or anger them. Angry feelings and behaviors arise that not that are atypical for most during this stressful time. Many just don't know how to respond differently to the traumatic process called divorce. It appears in many cases that people just don't know how to dissolve a marriage without anger, angry behavior, pain, feelings of failure and hatred.

The current divorce process promotes these feelings by encouraging the permanent termination or death of the original partnering bond. As succinctly stated in *Crazy Time: Surviving Divorce* (Trafford 1982), one of the preeminent books on divorce:

There is nothing funny or easy about divorce. It is a savage emotional journey. Where it ends, you don't know for a long time. In the process, you ricochet between the failure of the past and the uncertainty of the future. You struggle to understand what went wrong with your marriage, to apportion the blame and inventory the emotional resources of the present. The one thing that you are sure of almost immediately: you know that life will never be the same again. "Divorce is a death," says counselor Sharon Baker of the Los Angeles Divorce Warm Line. Divorce is the death of a relationship. It is the death of your dreams. You have to start all over (p. ix).

In the process of starting over people look to grief recovery models, for comfort and relief. Most grief recovery models encourage people to view loss in a series of phases or stages that include denial and isolation, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance (Kubler-Ross, 1963). In one study it was found that marital separation followed a similar pattern to the stages of grief. People experienced feelings and behaviors ranging from denial to anger, bargaining, depression and then recovery (Crosby, Gage, & Raymond, 1983). Relational disengagement models also promote that once a couple traverses the marriage dissolution stage there is no space for relationship (Duck, 1982). These approaches package the divorce process so that people expect the end of the marriage to be the death of the relationship. Post-dissolutional relationships are not encouraged nor promoted. Comparing the end of marriage to death does not leave room for couples to envision exhibiting other-regarding love actions to each other after a

decision to divorce is made. This pathogenic approach many times leads couples to follow established patterns of divorce that involves anger, angry behavior, resentment, lawyers, courts, and an array of bitter participants and observers. Even for those couples who choose a more peaceful path the feeling of failure is so strong that respect and love are many times forgotten or condemned by family or friends and feelings of anger and angry behavior result or may even be promoted.

The tools used to traverse the divorce journey are limited. Most paths, including information provided in self-help books and follow a predicted pattern of grief, anger, conflict, pain, and loss. Based on our societal view it is absurd to think that the process of divorce can occur differently. We have all been through the breakup of a relationship and know the pain of a broken heart. We know that it creates a deep wound that is many times accompanied by feelings of anger and angry behavior. Many who have been through divorce carry their anger and pain for years before letting them go, although some never do. Even my own experience of divorce makes me question whether the process can proceed differently. The range of evidence suggests that feelings of failure, anger and conflict are so ingrained in the divorce process that any other paradigm looks impossible to fathom.

As a lawyer, my cynicism solidified as I witnessed people exhibiting angry behavior and doing the meanest things to each other in an effort to punish their partner or get retribution for the pain their partner caused. The legal process became a salve to sooth the anger that developed. I watched and participated, many times giving fuel to the fire, as traditionally calm and peaceful people became angry, incensed and vengeful in their actions in court. They became mired in a system that is accepted as the normal path for people dissolving marriage.

Interestingly, as a therapist, I noticed a discrepant phenomenon that continually occurred in sessions with divorcing couples or individuals. In the midst of the anger and pain of divorce the majority of clients said they still loved or cared for their partner. When questioned, they explained that they felt love but it was a different type of love, not the love they had during the marriage. They still cared for their partner, although most no longer desired to be in a marital relationship with them. Notwithstanding these feelings, clients still stated that they were going to “get what they were entitled to,” or “seek retribution for all that the partner did to them.” It was as if there was no paradigmatic space to look at their situation or partner differently. The path before them appeared to be solidified into a conflictual process that is guided by fear, distrust, anger and conflict. What makes me believe that it can ever change?

Although I will go more deeply into the beliefs and concepts of Pitirim Sorokin in Chapter 2 it is important to know that much like him I believe that humans are capable of overcoming egoistic selfish motives. They have the capacity to reach a higher level of existence, purposefully choosing love actions rather than actions that are motivated by self-interest. Sorokin connotes these actions to those that are as similar to the standard of the Sermon on the Mount or moral norms of great religions and ethical systems (Sorokin, 1954a). Sorokin proposed that people who can attain these principles are able to succeed in identifying both mental and behavioral actions that represent their true being both bodily and “supra-consciously.” In doing so they have the ability to surpass their own ego and achieve a higher sense of self (Sorokin, 1954b). For Sorokin a total human consists of a triad of the conscious, unconscious and supraconscious forms of being. Individuals identify their true selves “in their living, feeling, thinking, and acting- with the supraconscious by making their body and their unconscious and conscious mind a mere

instrumentality of the immortal self,” transcending ones ego (Sorokin, 1954a, p. v).

Sorokin acknowledges that other methods of love actions do not require the transcendence of one’s ego but are also viewed as a positive human value whose preservation is necessary for moral development. The dyadic view proposes that if one cannot love oneself first it is impossible to love another. So one does not have to eliminate the ego rather keep it “scientifically developed” and aware of one’s true self-interest and begin to clear it of its selfish motives, train it to cooperate with “other’s egos for their mutual benefit, profit and pleasure.” This training allows those attached to their egos to “live and let live, ...serve others in order to be served,respect in order to be respected, ...to be friendly to others in order that others be friendly to you” (Sorokin, 1954a, p. vi).

The purpose of this study was to develop a scale that measures the degree to which people going through divorce exhibit other-regarding love actions in spite of the tumult they experienced in the divorce process. Also, a theoretical model was developed in order to help divorcing individuals understand what predicts and mediates loving actions toward a former spouse. It is the author’s ultimate hope that the current divorce paradigm will be able to shift to a space where divorcing partners can be given the opportunity to reframe the love that once guided them in order for them to dissolve their marriage with compassion, empathy, understanding, and other-regarding love actions, devoid of the anger and hatred that are so prevalent today.

Although it is a controversial issue, many believe that people have intrinsic loving character that can allow them to exhibit other-regarding love actions in the midst of conflict or anger. This idea is bolstered by the theorization that humans possess an innate caregiving system (Bowlby, 1973) and exhibit empathetic and other-regarding behavior

toward others as early as the second year of life (Hoffman, 1982). Notwithstanding any skepticism, many people take a Hobbesian view that humans are in a constant state of warfare, maximizing self-interest (Hobbes, 1651). Much like Sorokin, or Hume, I believe that love, or other-regarding actions can indeed be self-generated and allow humans to act selflessly in difficult situations (Hume, 1739/1968; A. Smith, 1759/1976; Sorokin, 1950, 1954b).

To mention the word love and divorce in the same sentence can be considered an oxymoron. It can also be met with strong opposition and consternation. It is understandable, because divorce almost always includes disappointment that the relationship failed, anger over actions that led to the divorce and the dissolution of what for most is a life-long commitment.

Understanding what is meant by love was another confusing issue in writing this dissertation. Conceptually, love has been defined many ways. Although it is possible to go backwards in time to explore the meaning of love it is impossible to provide a detailed description herein. Table 1 is a brief overview of many definitions found in the literature and currently used in the exploration of love.

Table 1***List of Love Definitions***

Reference	Definition
1924 (Watson, 1924)	Love is an innate emotion derived from stimulation of erogenous zones
1922 (Freud, 1922/2006)	Sexual union is the core of emotion and when impeded frustration causes one to fall in love with another to satisfy the emotion.
1956 (Fromm, 1956)	Love's purpose is to reduce isolation and loneliness.
1964 (Blau, 1986)	Love requires balance of mutuality and exchange of rewards between partners.
1970 (Rubin, 1970)	Love is an attitude held about another involving predisposition to act in certain ways to that person.
1972 (Swensen, 1972)	Love is a behavior of giving, sharing and intimacy.
1974 (Berscheid & Walster, 1974)	Love is romantic or passionate which is categorized by arousal.
1975 (Centers, 1975)	Love is a reaction elicited when their interaction is rewarded.
1976 (Lasswell & Lasswell, 1976)	Love is comprised of affect (feeling, emotion) as well as physiological arousal and cognition.
1977 (J. A. Lee, 1977)	Lee defines different styles of love including eros, lupus, storge, pragma, mania, agape.
1978 (Skolnick, 1978)	Love is constructed experience consisting of feelings, ideas, and cultural symbols.
1978 (Hatfield & Walster, 1978) (Berscheid & Walster, 1978)	Love includes types of love including passionate (emotional state of confusion of feelings, tenderness, elation, pain, anxiety, relief, altruism, and jealousy. Companionate love is friendly affection and attachment to another.
1979 (Clark & Mills, 1979)	Love is of an altruistic nature.
1983 (H.H. Kelley, 1983)	Love can be modeled as "pragmatic love."
1984 (Sternberg & Grajek, 1984)	Love is comprised of intimacy, passion and commitment.
1986 (Hatfield & Sprecher, 1986)	Love is passion.
1986 (C. Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986)	Love is comprised of six types of love based on Lee's love styles (eros, lupus, storge, pragma, mania, agape).
1986 (Sternberg, 1986, 1988)	Love is comprised of passion, intimacy, and commitment.
1988 (A. T. Beck, 1988)	Love is comprised of emotional and behavioral aspects including feelings of warmth and bonding, care and concern for another, empathy towards another's feelings, sensitivity of a partner's concerns, and ability to see the world through a partner's eyes.
1996 (Fehr & Russell, 1991)	Love is comprised of two groupings that include

Reference	Definition
	friendship, affection, and familial love and a passionate love grouping that included romantic love and sexual love.
2003 (Post, 2003)	Defined unlimited love as affirming and delighting in the well-being of others and extending to all others in “an enduring, intense, effective and pure manner.”
2010 (Levin & Kaplan, 2010)	Conceptualized love according to Sorokin’s taxonomy of forms of love.

While the definitions vary, love is most times thought of from a romantic viewpoint for most people. Romanticized love is what is promoted in culture and most theories of love proffer this understanding. In order to utilize an understanding of love that is not limited by romantic love this study is guided by a theory of love developed by Pitirim Sorokin in the 50s that includes a wide range of “aspects of love” and their implications (Sorokin, 1954b). What makes this theory applicable to this study is that Sorokin operationalized a five-dimensional model as an experimental tool that can be used to research core questions about love. The model provides the basis for development of a scale that explores an array of the tenets of love that can guide humans to a more compassionate way of dealing with each other while going through divorce. A change in response to divorce could lead to the generation of a paradigmatic shift in the way people perceive the divorce process. If love actions can be identified it may be the impetus that allows marital relationships to end with understanding, generosity, humility and other-regarding love actions. This paradigm shift would require a transition from the current divorce paradigm of anger, conflict, and failure, to one of understanding, generosity, humility and other-regarding love. This does not preclude acknowledgment of the anger, conflict and sadness that occurs during the divorce process but instead focuses on a salutogenic process that looks to the human capacity to love even in the midst of what is for some the most devastating time in their lives. This approach encourages people to

explore their character in light of the moral principle of beneficence which is the act of doing good deeds or an active kindness for others (Freeman, 2000). It is the moral stance that is required to develop conciliatory action toward someone that you are angry with which in turn becomes an important part of forgiveness (Fitzgibbons, 1986). It is not blindly optimistic or illusory to believe that people can treat each other with other-regarding love during difficult times. Maybe it is just that humans have lost hope that love can be present in the midst of divorce?

The big question for this study is: When people dissolve their marriages do they exhibit love actions toward each other? In order to answer this question a theory was needed to guide the understanding of what is meant by love actions. A scale was needed to measure divorcing individual's ability to exhibit those love actions. Finally, a model was needed to predict when love actions can be achieved and what, if anything, mediates these actions from being exhibited. Sorokin's theory operationalizes love into five dimensions, namely, intensity, extensity, purity, adequacy and duration. Each of these dimensions represents love actions that are being used for developing the scale herein. The dimensions will be discussed more fully in Chapter 2, the methodology in chapter 3, the results in chapter 4 and a discussion in chapter 5.

While I restrict myself to divorcing individuals there is no reason why this approach and understanding precludes unmarried cohabiting or non-cohabiting individuals in their relationship disengagement. Before investigating what this new divorce paradigm may look like, it is important to understand the current divorce discourse in our society that promotes anger, many times devoid of love actions.

History of Divorce

It is hard to believe that just a few centuries ago people were discouraged from marrying for love. Doing so was looked at in most societies as an irresponsible act. People married for economic reasons and to acquire higher status, not for fulfillment and mutual benefit (Coontz, 2005). This changed for many around 200 years ago when people began to look at marriage as a forum for mutual love, intimacy and a source of satisfaction. This shift precipitated an emotional connection between partners that included passion, personal identity, self-validation and attachment (Coontz, 2006). The inclination toward attainment of love, emotional fulfillment and the high expectations for happiness and love has been documented by a number of researchers (Kayser, 1993). For many, when one or all of these interpersonal elements are missing or marital expectations not met, individuals choose to divorce at an alarmingly high rate. It has been suggested that the high divorce rate may be attributed more to the failure to meet these expectations, rather than the demise of the institution of marriage (Berardo, 1990). This does not mean that people only marry for love. Many continue to marry for convenience, safety and economic reasons although they too comprise a part of the staggering divorce statistics. Others, following an American pattern, marry to maintain social order, harmony and patriotic duty and they too are not immune from divorce (Cott, 2000). In 1915, Felix Adler, a well-known ethicist, stated that as long as marriage decisions are based on love and personal choice divorce will increase as couples choose happiness over continued partnership (Adler, 1915). His comment proved to be an ominous prediction of the future.

The fact that divorce is here to stay should not be shocking news to us since the process of marriage dissolution has always been a part of human culture, although it lacked the importance it now assumes (Phillips, 1988). Since the formation of marriage

as a legal institution, originating with the Greeks and Romans, (Bermingham, 2003) marriage and divorce existed together without appearing antithetical (M. Adams & Coltrane, 2007). As far back as the reign of Augustus, the first emperor of the Roman Empire, a law was established allowing seven witnesses to repudiate a marriage (Coontz, 2007). By the time of Cicero both wives and husbands could divorce independently (Treggiari, 1990). Even the Shoshone Indians who were some of the first people to occupy North America in the territory that is now California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming, simply consummated divorce by a wife placing her husband's possessions outside their dwelling (Coontz, 2007). Compared to today, divorce was a rare phenomenon but it started to increase during the French and Industrial Revolution (Matthijs, Baerts, & De Putte, 2008). After the American Revolution states legitimized divorce, some say, as a metaphorical response to the notion that marriage, like government, was based on consent and, therefore, either were subject to revocation (Basch, 1999). An interesting anomaly took root over the years, whereas even though practically all couples declare their lifelong love for each other (Neff & Karney, 2005) close to half of their marriages ended in separation or divorce (Bumpass, 1990).

Divorce in the 19th century was based on fault, at first limited to adultery, sexual incapacity and desertion which required that the guilt of one party be proven (Cott, 2000). Over subsequent years it then expanded to include other grounds (M. Adams & Coltrane, 2007). It remained a fault based process until 1969, when California passed the first no-fault divorce law, in which it was no longer necessary to prove the guilt of one party. This trend rapidly spread to most states (K. H. Hill, 1987). The increase in no-fault divorce during the 70s fueled couples in splitting without the necessity to prove wrongdoing (Nakonezny, Shull, & Rodgers, 1995). This made divorce a lot easier and a simpler

solution to troublesome, unhappy marriages. In the late 50s the divorce rate grew progressively higher with 1 in 3 marriages ending in divorce. Since 1960 the divorce rate has doubled but has declined since achieving its highest rates in the early 80s (Goldstein, 1999). This decline has been attributed to people marrying later in life and also having a higher education level, both of which lead to marital stability (Heaton, 2002). Regardless, the divorce rate remains between 40 and 50 percent (Gottman, 1994; Krieder & Fields, 2002) and some demographers actually predict that 40 to 60 percent of marriages will end in separation or divorce before one partner dies (Goldstein, 1999; Heaton, 2002). This amounts to around one million divorces a year that occur in the United States (Krieder & Fields, 2002) which is a figure that has remained constant through 2008 (Centers for Disease and Control Prevention, 2010). While one would think that practice makes perfect, in the case of divorce it does not since second marriages dissolve at a higher rate than first marriages, mostly because of more complex life histories and prior experience with the divorce process (Coleman, Ganong, & Fine, 2000; Teachman, 2008).

The ease of divorce was one cause of the deinstitutionalization of marriage which occurred in almost all states from 1970 to 2000 and led to more acceptance of alternate forms and understanding of family (A. J. Hawkins et al., 2009). The conjoining of love and marriage became a requirement not a novelty (Cave, 2003) and when not satisfied divorce was inevitable. If shared agency or mutual concerns brought the couple together (Nozick, 1989) it was quickly forgotten, in the midst of relationship turmoil.

The divorce process is not stopping and more reasons for divorce are being found. As an example, recently it was reported that humans are adulterous (H. E. Fisher, 2006) with 30 percent to 50 percent of married men and women philandering (Gangstad & Thornhill, 1997). It has also been reported that extra-pair copulations occur in every

society for which data are available (Frayser, 1985) as well as many other monogamous species (H. Fisher, 1999). These results exacerbate the case for marital trouble and subsequent divorce.

Divorce is very traumatic, stressful and life changing for most who go through the process (Bloom, Asher, & White, 1978; Menaghan & Lieberman, 1986). People who have gone through a divorce are thought to have more emotional problems than those that have not experienced divorce (Tschann, Johnston, & Wallisch, 1989). Negative outcomes of divorce include feelings of estrangement, loss of emotional support, economic decline, and continued conflict with former spouses (Amato, 2000). Many experience high levels of mental health problems and poorer physical health (Krieder & Fields, 2002); (Prigerson, Maciejewski, & Rosenheck, 1999). Divorce affects the psychopathology of both genders (Mastekaasa, 1994) although the research reveals mixed evidence as to which gender experiences a greater impact (Aseltine & Kessler, 1993; Wu & Hart, 2002).

Most divorces that occur do not emanate from a mutual decision (S. Sprecher, Felmler, Metts, Fehr, & Vanni, 1998; Vaughn, 1986) and those who are left behind experience more distress than those who leave (Frazier & Cook, 1993). Also, those who had a higher level of commitment, are more engaged in the relationship or have fearful attachment styles appear to have more stress when the marriage dissolves (Fine & Sacher, 1997; Frazier & Cook, 1993; S. Sprecher, et al., 1998). Length of marriage has also been shown to be an important factor leading to psychopathology in divorcing individuals. It has been shown that the longer the marriage the greater the spousal attachment and subsequently, the greater the distress upon dissolution (Madden-Derdich & Arditti, 1999).

In a recent study it was found that marital dissolution accounted for a 3.7-fold increased risk for mood disorders, a 2.5-fold increased risk for anxiety disorders and a 3.3-fold increased risk for substance use disorders (Chatav & Whisman, 2007). Although each individual responds differently, depression has been found to be prevalent in the first week after the divorce (Mearns, 1991) and remains elevated in comparison to those people who were never married or are currently married (Blazer, Kessler, McGonagle, & Swartz, 1994; Richards, Hardy, & Wadsworth, 1997). Many experience other responses such as feelings of guilt, insecurity, fear, anger, hatred, rejection, self-pity and emptiness (Lagrand, 1988). It has also been found that symptoms of anxiety increase and are maintained even after remarriage (Cano, O'Leary, & Heinz, 2004; Richards, et al., 1997). Divorce has also been linked to more admissions to psychiatric services, more accidents, alcohol abuse, homicide and suicide (Stack, 1989, 1990). Those involved in divorce also show a two-fold increase for drug dependence and abuse following separation or divorce as compared to those who remain married (Bruce, 1998) and have an increased risk for alcohol abuse (Richards, et al., 1997).

The effect of divorce on children is the preeminent argument posited against divorce. There is a belief that being raised in a typical organized two parent family is good for children (Amato & Booth, 1997). Today children are one of the most protected groups in our society. One of the main arguments against divorce is that it has long term negative effects on children. There is considerable debate as to the veracity of framing the argument against divorce upon victimization of children. There are other studies that portray a different picture. In a long-term study of 1400 divorced families that included 2,500 children it was found that divorce was not the disaster portrayed by the prior research and the media (E. M. Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan, 1999). The popular view

is that the typical two-married couple family provides the optimal child rearing atmosphere but research shows that well-adjusted children can develop in a variety of family forms (Bornstein, 1995). In a recent study it was found that once unobserved factors (e.g., child temperament, persistent poverty, demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, etc.) are controlled for, the effect of divorce on children declines or is no longer statistically significant (J. A. Li, 2007). This is not to say that divorce is not stressful for children but in spite of divorce in the long run, most children are resilient in adapting to their situation (E. M. Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan, 1999).

Staying together for the sake of the children is not necessarily the best thing to do for the children or the couple. Many couples emotionally distance themselves when acrimony slips into their marriage although remain together (Gottman, 1994). Other couples engage in very negative marital conflict, resulting in losses for children that seem to be more intense than the losses of divorce. Many studies indicate that marital conflict has been shown to lead to not only the physical impairment of children but also to negatively impact the development of self-regulatory skills necessary for future physical and emotional well-being (Troxel & Matthews, 2004; J. S. Wallerstein, 2005). Marital conflict, more than divorce has also been linked to a wide variety of negative mental health outcomes in children, including aggression/hostility, anxiety, depression, and suicide (Grych & Fincham, 1990). Family conflict was specifically found to have more negative effects on well-being of children than divorce or separation (Mechanic & Hansell, 1989). Therefore, we can conclude from the literature that for children the most influential indicator of negative outcomes has been parental conflict during a divorce (Amato & Keith, 1991; Kitzmann & Emery, 1994).

Importantly, it has been found that children do best in divorce situations with more parental support, resources and less stress (Amato, 1993). From a life course risk and resiliency perspective, parental conflict, pre and post-divorce, and marital transitions following divorce, have been shown to have a major impact children's adjustment to divorce (E. M. Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan, 1999). Consequently, it may not be so much the divorce itself that impacts children rather the conflict that goes along with it.

Even though divorce appears inevitable for close to 40% to 50% of the married population there is still a substantial effort being made to curb the tide of divorce. Irrespective of the personal health reasons related to marriage and divorce there are also economic reasons to stay married both for individuals and society as a whole. Those that divorce may have a reduction in wealth of up to 73% compared to those who remained married. The institution of marriage itself generates wealth building incentives from economies of scale perspective (e.g., it is easier for two to live together than one), to mutual investment processes, government tax incentives and extended family support (Popenoe & Whitehead, 2007).

Divorce also has a major impact on economics such that one researcher reported that a single divorce costs state and federal governments about \$30,000 per divorce because of the increased use of food stamps, public housing, as well as increased bankruptcies and juvenile delinquency (Schramm, 2006). In a recent study it was found that the cost of divorce to taxpayers is in excess of \$112 billion a year (Scafidi, 2008). This result indicates that with each divorce society suffers.

The deleterious effect of divorce has not gone unnoticed by state government. Their response has appeared contradictory in that on the one hand they have simplified the process of divorce in the court system making it easier to acquire. They did this by

changing laws and procedures in order to reduce conflict. In 34 states this included amending the law to allow unilateral divorce in which one spouse can secure a divorce without the consent of the other (Drewianka, 2008).

On the other hand, they are making it harder to get divorced by including additional processes to acquire a divorce judgment. Some states are now requiring a longer waiting period for divorce when children are involved (Utah State Legislature, 2009). Most states require couples to attend divorce orientation or divorce transition courses when the parties have minor children (Utah State Legislature, 2009). There is even a push to reinstitute fault-based divorce in an attempt to make divorce more complicated in hopes of slowing the divorce trend (Garland, 1997).

States are also creating preemptory attempts to curb divorce. Texas has encouraged premarital education by waiving the marriage license fee and 72 hour waiting period if the couple participates in the eight hour premarital education program. Other states such as Maryland, Florida, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Tennessee have passed similar bills (A. J. Hawkins, 2007). Florida is requiring high school students to undergo relationship education in hopes of creating future healthy marriages (A. J. Hawkins, et al., 2009). Louisiana, Arizona and Arkansas now offer the option of opting for covenant marriage that includes participation in premarital counseling, a formal commitment to preserve marriage and agreement to limited legal grounds should the couple decide to divorce (Spaht, 2006). Other states are allocating a small portion of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Law (TANF) funds for the purpose of funding programs to strengthen and reduce divorce (A. J. Hawkins, et al., 2009). Every state has initiated some form of legal or policy change in efforts to curb divorce (Stanley, Amato, Johnson, & Markman, 2006).

The federal government has also increased its effort in strengthening marriage in hopes of precluding divorce. In the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act to the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 which reauthorized TANF, the federal government slowly included more and more incentives to strengthen marriage (Haskins, 2006). This was especially evident during the presidency of George W. Bush who implored his Assistant Secretary for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Wade Horn, to commit close to \$100 million for marriage related programs (Ooms, Bouchet, & Parke, 2004). Currently, there are over 250 marriage programs funded by the Office of Family Assistance and the Administration for Children and Families and healthy marriage remains a priority for the current administration (Administration for Children and Families, 2009). It is believed that supporting programs that strengthen marriage leads to fewer divorces (Blanchard, Hawkins, Baldwin, & Fawcett, 2009).

The focus on strengthening marriage for the government rests on a number of factors but primarily the belief that institutional marriage is the best way to support the well-being of children, adults and communities (Nock, 2005). As discussed by Lakoff, the conceptualization of a nation is framed around family and divorce threatens that foundation (Lakoff, 2002). Many believe that marriage engenders the development of intimate relationships which can promote or weaken our psycho-physical health, safety, happiness, and self-worth (E. M. Hetherington, 2003). Marriage to most Americans remains an important part of their culture with 9 out of 10 choosing to marry in a lifetime even though divorce threatens this trend (Coltrane, 2001; Coltrane & Adams, 2003). Long range trends indicate that the rate of marriage will continue to fall while the rate of divorce increases (Stevenson, 2008). The policy shift regarding divorce has been from a

search for a healthy way to divorce to a concerted effort of ways to create healthy marriages in order to thwart divorce by institution of the aforesaid programs, policies and legal changes (M. Adams & Coltrane, 2007).

The government is not alone in trying to strengthen marriages. Family based morality and political initiatives frame divorce as a moral failure and a great concern to the country (Reed, 1996). Faith based initiatives are abundant providing premarital and marital programs all in an effort to stem the tide of divorce (McManus & McManus, 2003). Evangelical Christians comprise the largest religious group in the nation and have adamantly promoted family morality which includes marriage as a cornerstone of their initiative (Brooks, 2002; Coltrane, 2001). The United States continues to be typified as a nation of formidable religious commitment and organizational strength (Ladd, 1999) and for these groups marriage will continue to be promoted.

The literature is replete with articles touting the losses resulting from divorce (Simon & Marcussen, 1999) yet reports are limited on information about who benefits from divorce. Some extrapolation may be necessary in order to understand those who benefit in the divorce phenomenon. Lawyers, approximately 1.2 million in the U.S. (American Bar Association, 2009) certainly make a substantial portion of the income from divorce cases. One just has to look at the number of domestic relations cases reported in the literature to extrapolate the fees generated from family law. In 2002 it was reported that domestic relations cases constituted between 25% and 50% of all civil cases in the country (Houseman, 2002). This phenomenon occurs up to 33% in twenty-four states in the nation (Pearson, 2000). Most divorcing couples have to hire private attorneys to file their divorce. Even in cases where parties do not have funds to pay private attorneys they are forced to do so or file themselves, since legal aid is limited to domestic

violence cases and does not have the staff to represent parties in a divorce action. Many states offer pro bono assistance for indigent divorcing couples but still, the number of people receiving aid is minimal.

The hidden incentive to litigate divorce is also embedded in many of the older attorney code of ethics which required that attorney represent clients with “zeal”(Supreme Court of New York, 2007). Although most attorney codes have dropped the requirement to represent with “zeal” the remnants of the training that was giving to accomplish that persona continues to create turmoil until today in family court. The “zealous” mindset many times creates adversarial positioning or litigation in family law cases that would otherwise settle amicably. Ironically, family law comprised one of the highest rates of ethical violations against attorneys compared to other areas of the law (Hass, 2004). The American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers (AAML) has created additional ethical standards for family lawyers. They did this in order to stem the tide of ethical complaints, promote consideration of children in custody battles and avoidance of vengeance and emotionality in family law cases (American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, 1995).

In the divorce process there are a myriad of other players that benefit. Certified Public Accountants are needed as expert witnesses or fraud experts regarding financial matters. Financial brokers who specialize in divorce settlements are also necessary to advise clients about settlements and wealth management. Do-it-yourself entities have erupted to assist people in acquiring their own divorces in order to avoid exorbitant legal fees. Divorce mediation is another profession that has sprung up in response to the divorce crisis. Mediators, who are either lawyers or lay people trained in mediation, charge fees similar to attorneys in order to mediate cases. Many times courts impose

mediation in order to reduce docket overload. Even those lawyers who want to reduce the litigious atmosphere and have shifted to a process of Collaborative Divorce are limited by the ethical duty to fully represent their clients which may include transferring collaborative family law cases to litigators.

Further, there is also a whole support network that supports divorcing parties prior to, during and after divorce who benefit from the process. Programs and marriage and divorce courses are taught by agencies, churches or private organizations in an attempt to avoid divorce or once started how to manage and how to recover or survive the effects of divorce. Therapists and counselors also gain from an increased divorced population in providing marriage counseling, divorce counseling and post-divorce counseling.

The legal social system that supports divorcing parties also has a financial interest in the process. The court system itself is filled with employees from judges to clerks, court custody evaluators, parenting coordinators, domestic violence coordinators, secretaries, and support staff who maintain their jobs supporting the burgeoning divorce business. Economically a lot is to be gained by a culture of divorce.

While we focus on the negative side of divorce we also need to keep in mind that in spite of the negative reports associated with divorce it does lead some people into more relationships with greater individuation (E. M. Hetherington, 2003). As a result of divorce some people develop new skills and talents, and some learn to make more appropriate choices in subsequent relationships (Ahrons, 1994; Masheter, 1998). Divorce also helps hastens personal development growth which can result in positive post-divorce experiences (Schneller & Arditti, 2004). Also, people involved in the divorce process may experience greater psychological benefits than staying married (J.S. Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980). The anticipation of personally benefiting from divorce may be an important

factor that encourages divorce to remain a stable part of our culture. Also, the costs of staying in a stressful marriage which includes, unhappiness, conflict or lack of personal fulfillment, may outweigh the negative effects of divorce (D. N. Hawkins & Booth, 2005).

Despite the positive effects of divorce there are a group of researchers associated with the Institute for American Values who focus on portraying the negative effects of divorce (Coltrane & Adams, 2003). A 2002 study suggests that there is no evidence that divorce or separation typically made adults happier than staying in an unhappy marriage (Waite et al., 2002). Also, researchers report that the majority of married couples are satisfied in their marriages and don't need to pursue divorce when times are tough (E. M. Hetherington, 2003).

Divorce Conflict

Conflict is a normal part of an ongoing relationship. People don't always agree with each other and subsequently, conflict arises. Many people attempt to resolve conflict so that their relationship continues. Based on current divorce statistics though, it appears many chose divorce as an alternative. There is a lot written about conflict during marriage that focuses on different types of personalities such as conflict avoiders and engagers, volatile couples and there are empirical conflict predictors of marriage breakdown (Gottman, 1994; Gottman & Silver, 1999). Much effort is spent on reducing conflict while people are married but when divorce occurs the focus on conflict appears to only pertain to the parental unit and the relationship itself is forgotten. Divorcing individuals who are not parents typically don't have a venue to reduce anger other than anger management groups. However, conflict and resultant anger affects both parents and

non-parents. The current divorce paradigm many times unwittingly encourages conflict which leads many individuals to exhibit feelings of anger and angry behavior.

As has been shown the divorce phenomenon is a complex and multidimensional process (Guttman, 1993) that produces emotional crisis in individuals that often leads to conflict (Rice, 1994). As previously discussed the reasons for divorce are numerous and in many cases conflict is unavoidable. Many times the non-mutuality of divorce precipitates conflict and angry feelings and behaviors (C. T. Hill, Rubin, & Peplau, 1976; S. Sprecher, 1994). It makes sense that as one of the most stressful events in life, divorce (Holmes & Rahe, 1967) would lead to conflict before, during and after the divorce process (Booth & Amato, 2001; E. M. Hetherington, 1999). Conflict during divorce is highest when spouses are unable to agree on the terms of the divorce settlement (E. M. Hetherington, 1993). Divorce also causes post-traumatic stress for many which leads to post divorce conflict (Chung et al., 2003). Many times mere separation from each other intensifies anger and conflict which is exacerbated by the legal adversarial process (Johston & Campbell, 1988; J. B Kelly, 2002). Couples who are preoccupied with each other, for example pursuing angry behavior against each other, have a more difficult time finding a healthy relationship after the divorce (Ahrons & Rodgers, 1987; Masheter, 1997b). Unresolved attachment styles and behaviors also influence the level of discontent and conflict during and after the separation (Feeney & Noller, 1992).

Conflict does not only affect adults. It has a detrimental effect on children as previously discussed. The literature repeatedly shows that family conflict has an adverse effect on children (Amato, 2001; Emery, 1982; J.R. Johnston, 1994) and is the antecedent to potential diminished parenting, loss of relationships and economic diminishment (J. B. Kelly & Emery, 2003). Many researchers posit that parental conflict and altered parental

relationships have more impact on the child's adjustment than the divorce itself (Amato, 1986; J. A. Li, 2007; Linker & Stolberg, 1999; Sarrazin & Cyr, 2007). Supportive and affirmative co-parenting helps children cope, whereas conflictual interactions leave children at risk (Feinberg, Kan, & Hetherington, 2007; Whiteside & Becker, 2000). Interestingly, highly conflicted parents who remained married to each other produced children with the highest behavior problems (Morrison & Coiro, 1999). It was hoped that a switch from fault to no-fault divorce would reduce conflict but it has substantially failed to do so (Wardle, 1991). Some states even report a higher number of conflicted contested cases since the adoption of no-fault divorce (Berman & Mazur-Hart, 1978). Parental animosity actually increases as a result of divorce in many cases (C. J. Beck & Frost, 2006; Kitzmann & Emery, 1994; Tesler, 1999).

This leads us to question, is it even possible for divorcing couples to be conflict free, devoid of angry feelings or behavior when divorcing? The research seems to answer this in the negative. Many divorces are the result of infidelity, substance abuse, financial difficulties, broken promises and verbal or physical abuse (Rye, Folck, Heim, Olszewski, & Traina, 2004) and are the breeding ground for conflict. Many divorced couples experience negative feelings about each other (Rye, et al., 2004) that lasts long after they are divorced (J.S. Wallerstein, 1986). The trauma of loss may precipitate intense emotions, such as shock, denial, repression and guilt (E. W. Hill, 2001; Rosenak & Harnden, 1992). The end of the marriage may bring up strong emotions, especially for the non-initiator even if he/she was not surprised about the termination (Bonach, 2007). Earlier studies also linked preoccupation and friendship with a former spouse with hostility and poorer well-being (Masheter, 1997b).

Research also seems to support the view that divorce leads to the death of the relationship. The current model of divorce appears to be a contributing factor to the conflict that ensues. It has led some researchers to frame anger as a positive emotion that has been shown to help individuals disengage from unhealthy relationships (Davenport, 1991). This is a view held by many in our culture (Kingman, 2000). The problem is that many divorced couples, especially those with children, don't have the option to disengage from each other and stay angry because they have to parent their children. Even those without children many times maintain ties because of business interests or mutual desire. Furthering the view that relationships die after divorce promotes feelings of grief and negative models which are firmly rooted in our culture, particularly with divorce (Guttman, 1993). This is confirmed by the early literature which posited that emotional detachment and severance of ties with former spouses is the best way to process through the pain of divorce (Ambert, 1989; Kitson, 1982; Kitson & Holmes, 1992; Kressel, Lopez-Morillas, Weinglass, & Deutch, 1978). Both the scientific and lay viewpoint is to assume that the end of relationship means cutting all ties to a former partner (Busboom, Collins, Givertz, & Levin, 2002). Even one of the icons of family therapy implies that the maintenance of attachment that results from emotional negativity sustains non-differentiation which is not a healthy choice for individuals (Bowen, 1978). While cutting ties may be promoted anger in effect becomes the thread that keeps spouses connected even though may be harmful to them.

Later research suggests that when relationships end partners may be able to become friends (Foley & Fraser, 1998) and the ending of the marriage does not necessarily mean the ending of the relationship (Lannutti & Cameron, 2002; Metts, Capach, & Bejlovec, 1989). The cultural belief that divorce implies a clean break with no

communication is not substantiated (Graham, 1997; Koenig & Manusov, 2003). Relationships do not end (Harvey, Weber, Yarkin, & Stewart, 1982). About 13% of divorced couples report that they have friendly relationships 6 years after the separation (Ambert, 1989). Friendships that are mutually supportive benefit both spouses (Masheter, 1997b). However there is little societal support for maintenance of a continuing relationship with a former spouse, as well as suspicion of those relationships (Ahrons & Wallisch, 1987; Masheter, 1997a, 1997b). Possibly we lack a framework or language for a positive divorce experience (Ahrons, 1994). The clean break that is promoted by many has to be evaluated in terms of the potential for positive attachment and not the assumption of pathological holding on (Ahrons, 1980).

The process of divorce leads many participants to engage in a pattern of trying to understand “why” it happened to them (H. H. Kelley, 1973; Shaver, 1985; Weber & Harvey, 1994). Attributional probes (the why questions) become more intense after the separation (Harvey, Wells, & Alvarez, 1978). Spouses blame each other for the divorce in order to find a reason to explain what happened to their lifelong commitment (Mather, 2003). It is as if divorcing couples have no space to look at their decision to divorce as an event that can have positive consequences. Disappointment, anger and sadness seem like the only alternative to the ending of a marriage.

While many factions concentrate on preventing divorce or continuing to explore the reasons why we divorce it is important to look at what has been done and what we can do in the future to avoid the angry feelings and behaviors that develop while traversing the divorce process. This is where our focus should be directed and is the main purpose of this dissertation.

In an attempt to curb conflict courts and attorneys now encourage mediation in conflictual cases (J. B. Kelly, 2000) and mandate it in custody cases (Chan & Erickson, 2006). This mediation process sometimes avoids litigation which has been shown to increase negative feelings for some parties (Hass, 2004). Mediation has been an alternative to litigation because it is not only cost effective but also reduces conflict because of the meditative nature of the process(Chan & Erickson, 2006). Mediators are trained in communication skills, problem-solving, and objectivity in order to help parties reach agreement without resort to litigation. The hope is that with this process divorcing individuals will be able to problem solve and deal with each other in good faith (Kovach, 2001).

There are some negatives to the mediation process. Anger and angry behavior are normally not dealt with by the mediator. Mediation may point out power differentials in the relationship and conceal conflict while allowing the more dominant party to control the weaker (Chan & Erickson, 2006 ; Saposnek, 1998). If mediation does not work then litigation tends to be more conflictual. Mediation is also another expense paid for by the parties. In my experience many parties forgo mediation, if not court mandated and settle in efforts to “plug the money drain” that is opened when the divorce process starts.

Mandatory divorce programs for parents have been developed to address anger in divorce. The majority of the programs are psycho-education classes that range from short videotape discussion to 6-hour seminars (Olphant, Brown, Cambron, & Yankeelov, 2002). Most courts now require these programs on parenting after divorce (Geasler & Blaisure, 1999). The focus of the programs being offered is on parental skill training. While angry behavior has been addressed in some programs (Fetsch, Yang, & Pettit, 2008) the core purpose revolves around parenting and not dyadic relationships.

In Jefferson County, Kentucky the court mandated Families in Transition (FIT) program has as its main focus to reduce conflict within families for the sake of the children. Specifically, its goals are to “reduce divorce-related anxiety, aggression, depression and behavioral problems in children and improve the social skills that help children adjust to divorce.” This program teaches families skills to resolve disputes on their own and has been utilized as the model for developing a statewide program in Delaware, at 40 sites of the United States Army's Family Ministries and 60 other communities in the United States, Ireland and South Africa. In Kentucky, the FIT program is mandated in 8 different court districts (Kentucky Court of Justice, 2009) and is seen as one of the standard mandatory divorce programs in the country.

Attorneys have established a number of alternative legal processes to avoid litigation and the stress associated with trial. They developed collaborative divorce which is a non-adversarial process established in an effort to avoid litigation and the power differentials that occur when parties go through a typical divorce (Tesler, 1999). Collaborative divorce developed during a time when attorneys searched for other ways to practice in order to reduce stress on themselves and their clients. The collaborative movement was bolstered by other forms of practice including Therapeutic Jurisprudence, and Restorative Justice which are two other legal processes designed to advance less stressful outcomes and the emotional feelings that ensue during litigation (Daicoff, 2006). Collaborative divorce was welcomed by members of the family law bar and requires certification before lawyers can participate in the collaborative divorce process. Unlike normal cases, collaborative divorce cases are guided by a set of rules and a disqualification agreement. This agreement states that if the parties decide to litigate the collaborative divorce attorneys cannot participate in the litigation. This acts as an

incentive for parties to settle using this process rather than incurring other costs with new attorneys (Lande, 2003). While the process is a start to a different style of law practice it still has not been widely accepted by lawyers and clients, as an alternative to traditional divorce.

There are a myriad of other legal processes and approaches that sprung up that are in line with the collaborative movement, such as cooperative law, affective lawyering, client centered lawyering, and independent lawyering. Much like collaborative divorce these processes and approaches are responses to the litigious image that the law has in society. The problem with these different types of processes or approaches is that although they reduce conflict in some cases, overall they have not been successful in eliminating conflict in most divorce cases. To the contrary, some, like mediation, appears to increase conflict in many cases (Kitzmann & Emery, 1994).

Summary

Divorce is here to stay and remains a complicated process that has a deleterious effect on the participants and society in general. Currently, although there are legal procedural efforts in court systems and legal processes to reduce conflict there is still no paradigmatic space that encourages couples to divorce with a positive attitude that includes components of other-regarding love. Until we provide a new vision of divorce, the old paradigm will continue to be unknowingly followed. Based on the fairly stable rate of divorce the institution of marriage has permanently changed. Divorce is now likely for a substantial amount of all those who enter into matrimonial bonds. The possibility is even higher for those of second or third marriages. Since this is the case and does not appear to be changing it is incumbent upon social scientists to help people divorce in a way that fosters peace and growth rather than anger and hate. Development

of a scale to measure love actions and the development of a theoretical model to explore the predictors and mediators of love actions while going through a divorce is but one step in instilling hope that the process can occur differently.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter begins with an outline of the theory developed by Pitirim Sorokin that was used as the basis for the development of a scale that focuses on the psychosocial dimensions of love outlined in Sorokin's writings. This chapter will also include the development of a hypothetical love model that will explore the predictors of anger and hate and mediators between hate and the ability of individuals to show love actions for individuals experiencing divorce.

Sorokin's Love Theory

Pitirim Sorokin (Sorokin) developed a theory of love in the 50s. He was one of the most prominent sociologists of the twentieth century. His approach emanated from the 19th century Russian tradition of integralism that brought together knowledge from religious, scientific and realistic perspectives of society and culture (B. V. Johnson, 1995). Besides having an outstanding academic career, Sorokin was a prolific writer who wrote volumes of works on sociology. What made him different was that he devoted much of his time to a topic that many believe has no place in the empirical and scientific world that guides research. This was especially poignant during his day when positivism and scientific thought filled the halls of academia. In spite of the resistance he met, which has been fully documented (B. V. Johnson, 1995; Sorokin, 1954b), he was able to merge the boundaries of philosophy, psychology and sociology with his research on love. In

fact, Sorokin devoted an entire treatise to the subject of love at a time when the word 'love' was hardly mentioned in the psychological or sociological literature (Sorokin, 1954b). In spite of this it was actually reported that the study of love did not receive serious attention from social scientists until the 70s (Fehr, 2006).

Prior to the empirical investigations of romantic love by psychologists in the 70s, Sorokin developed an elaborate analytical model to explore and explain love and its production, accumulation and distribution. He analyzed love, its causes and effects, the higher and lower forms of love, the human and universal significance of love and its implications for other areas of study. He did not just focus on romance as was the case for the majority of the psychological theorists in the 70s. Instead, he looked at the full array of integral knowledge that made up love. His treatise has been hailed as "one of the most extensive treatments to be found in the systematic literature about love" (Hazo, 1967, p. 286). He defined love as "a meaningful interaction-or relationship- between two or more persons where the aspirations and aims of one person are shared and helped in their realization by other persons" (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 13). One would not want to hinder another nor cause pain or sorrow, rather one should offer love that exudes itself in a way that allows people to fulfill each other. Many benefits come from love namely, one can escape from loneliness, beautify one's own life and others, make one "noble and good, and experience the freedom that loves provides when it is done without obligation or constraint"(Sorokin, 1954b, p. 12).

Sorokin's theory is devoted to a conceptualization of love that encompasses both psychological and interpersonal perspectives. The depth of theory development that is seen in Sorokin's work lends itself to this particular study because the core belief, that humans are capable of producing, accumulating and distributing love, forms the basis of

the argument that people can divorce and do it with love in the midst of the turmoil they experience. In addition, the theory includes five dimensions that delineate an empirical model of love that make it singularly useful to develop a scale that measures love actions (Sorokin, 1954b).

Sorokin's theory is infused with his pursuit of Integral truth that unifies the ideational, idealistic and sensate mentalities and combines the empirical truth of the senses, the rational truth of reason, and the super rational truth of faith (B. V. Johnson, 1995). He spent considerable time discussing man's mental structure, creativity and cognition in a way that was indicative of his time and culture. Sorokin explained that the supraconscious is indispensable for the practice of "sublime love," the crux which is benevolence. He posited that the goal of mankind is to become aware that our true core or supraconscious is not our body, our unconscious, bioconscious or socioconscious egos "with all their trappings," but the manifestation of a highest ideal that he identifies as the supraconscious. One of the most frequent ways that Sorokin referred to the supraconscious is by referring to it as "God." Sorokin is filled with hope in his belief that everyone has a supraconscious that can guide them, devoid of ego, in pursuit of supreme love of the "highest moral value." The supreme love that he talked about "transcends our conscious ego and the relational- hedonistic, utilitarian, and eudemonistic- interests," of humans that is not possible without divine aid (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 126). It is in this premise that Sorokin aligned with the belief that humans can overcome anger and conflict if they are able to develop human character that is energized by a divine presence, the product of which is love. Sorokin acknowledged that this belief is questioned by many "scholars of both the social sciences and humanities" (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 98). He seemed to imply that we are enveloped by a circle of love that many times is inaccessible by

humans on a conscious level but always accessible on a supraconscious level. Sorokin attempted to prove this with empirical evidence in an extensive analysis of the supraconscious (Sorokin, 1954b). He saw this as a connection with a divine presence that emanates or “feeds” us love. This reasoning is the antithesis of many thinkers who believed that humans are materialistic, egoistic, self-interested and motivated by what is pleasurable/good or painful/bad (W. D. Hudson, 1980). The debate about man’s innate nature, was at the forefront of intellectual circles during the 17th , 18th , and 19th centuries and continues until today (Frantz, 2005). The belief that humans are motivated by benevolence and duty aligns with Sorokin’s understanding of the supraconscious and is an example of his methodology using integral thinking (Sorokin, 1954b).

Another important part of Sorokin’s theory that is pertinent to the idea that loving character can be developed is his belief that love can be produced, accumulated and distributed. He looked at love as energy that theoretically can be manipulated as is done in manufacturing processes based on physical, chemical and biological phenomena. This is an example of the integrationalist view that Sorokin postulated throughout his career. He acknowledged that love energy begins at its “unorganized natural stage” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 37). Love is produced by the interaction of human beings but we have no method to assure that love and not hate is produced. Typically, this production takes place in families or small groups that reduces as the group grows. He posits that in order to produce love a society must support cultivation of what he calls “apostles or heroes of love” that can spread love energy. He encourages the fields of science, philosophy, religion, technology and the fine arts to act as gigantic power stations that can support this process (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 41). This has to be coupled with love production in what Sorokin referred to as the “rank and file,” who populate our cities, by their abstinence of

hateful actions toward one another and by groups and institutions who will give space for the rank and file to produce love. He also posited that in order for the rank and file and group production to increase there must be a total cultural shift that values love over hate and freedom over bondage. Love like other forms of energy can be accumulated and stored in individuals, groups and culture. It is necessary to paradigmatically shift from a disorganized production state to an organized state that intentionally reorganizes around the principles of love. Distribution can occur once accumulated in relation to the particular needs of persons and groups. Sorokin stated that this is not a “utopian musing” rather a realizable matter (Sorokin, 1954b).

The understanding of the production, accumulation and distribution of love fits into the understanding of the dynamics of marital relationship and divorce that are the premise of this study. Divorcing partners, who want to maintain their relationship during and after divorce, have to produce love, accumulate it and subsequently share it with their partner in order for it to prosper. This should be a reciprocal process that feeds itself in order to replenish itself. This does not occur when angry behavior guides the relationship. Relationships that fail to produce love, by actively pursuing love with their partner or fail to accumulate love when times are rough, such as during a divorce, have nothing left to distribute to each other and the relationship typically ends or if it remains it is much less than it could be if energetic love synergy were shared. Of course, the love shared with a former spouse is of a different character, but it is still a love that is produced, accumulated and distributed to another human being.

Sorokin explored both the human and cosmic dimensions of love and explained them as forms that encompass the totality of love. He labeled love’s composition as forms of being namely religious love, ethical love, ontological love, physical love,

biological love, psychological love and social love. Together these forms of love allow a complete explanation of love in its human and supernatural existence. He explained that these forms of being can be metaphorically depicted as an iceberg with the psychological and social forms being the part of the iceberg that we see and the other forms, namely, religious, ethical, ontological, physical and biological, as under water and not visibly seen but present nonetheless (Sorokin, 1954b) as depicted in figure 1 below:

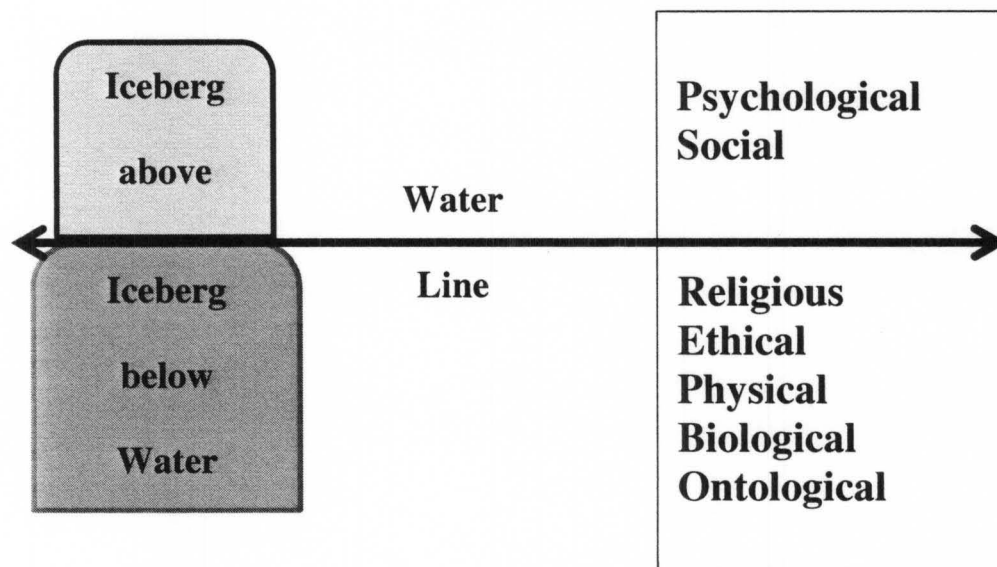


Figure 1. Multidimensional Theoretical Forms

Sorokin used this understanding of love to guide his research throughout history exploring different cultures, societies, religious figures, mystics, religions, literature, reformers and common citizens (Sorokin, 1950, 1954a, 1954b, 1958). The religious aspect of love is identified as a higher power that Sorokin called God. This ultimate source is both the “qualitative and quantitative infinity” that is the “infinite cosmos of love” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 3) and is derived from a higher power. This inflow of love formed the basis of his energetic understanding of love that is used throughout the theory.

He referred to this aspect of love from the Greek definition of love as a synthesis of Eros and Agape. By understanding these concepts he forged this aspect into an explanation of the human striving for divinity in union with God. His belief in a higher power as the source of love permeates his work.

Ethical love is enmeshed with goodness itself and inseparable from truth and beauty. It is that aspect of love that is shown by the way people promote truth that is pure and beautiful because it is untarnished by impure motivation or action.

Ontological love is the greatest form of “unifying, integrating, harmonizing, creative energy or power” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 6). Sorokin looked at this as the core of love that makes the world function and without which would cause collapse of the physical, biological, and sociological world. He likened love to an “ontological power,” not just an emotion, which is formulated as an energy that can be used to counteract evil, destroy death and engender immortality.

The physical aspects of love are shown as the physical forces that “unite, integrate, and maintain the whole inorganic universe in endless unities” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 8). It is that energy that unites us as a unified organized cosmos.

The biological counterpart of love is based in the generation of cellular interactions that bind all things. Cooperation of each cell is dependent on another as ultimately we are in life. This amounts to a life force or vital energy that guides and directs human-kind (Sorokin, 1954b). This reasoning is in line with laws of quantum physics that flowered in the 1920s and are popularized today (O'Murchu, 2004). The biological aspect of love is grounded in the basic processes of life that cause cells to unite to create living things. It is that love that brings people together to procreate and without which would be the end of civilization.

The psychological aspect of love includes the emotional, affective, volitional, and intellectual elements of the love experience. It expresses itself in the form of “empathy, sympathy, kindness, devotion, admiration, benevolence, reverence, respect, adoration and friendship. These experiences are contrary to hatred, enmity, dislike, envy, jealousy, antipathy, and other forms of hate” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 10). Love in the psychological realm is “altruistic” by its nature because in its true form is devoid of ego. For example, in true friendship one does good things for another because it is good for that person, not because anything is desired in return. Psychological love fills our loneliness, beautifies our life and gives us true freedom marked by fearlessness and power that give us the highest peace of mind (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 11).

The social aspect of love is “meaningful interaction or relationship” with another who shares mutuality of connectedness. Sorokin referred to the terms, “solidarity, mutual aid, cooperation” to connote forms of social relationship encompassing love (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 13). Sorokin also distinguished love from a binary perspective between acquisitive and benevolent inclinations much like the psychological theorists of the 70s. Unlike other theorists, he believed that pursuit of selfish goals was love but of a lower order.

While the psychological and social are the visible empirical forms of love it is important to understand that love as a whole cannot be fully realized without its religious, ethical and ontological aspects.

In addition to the seven forms of love, Sorokin posited five dimensions that make up an analytical model of love. The dimensions of love can be understood as vectors which emanate from each of the domains that could be used to further describe or rate each domain (Levin & Kaplan, 2010) as shown in figure 2 below:

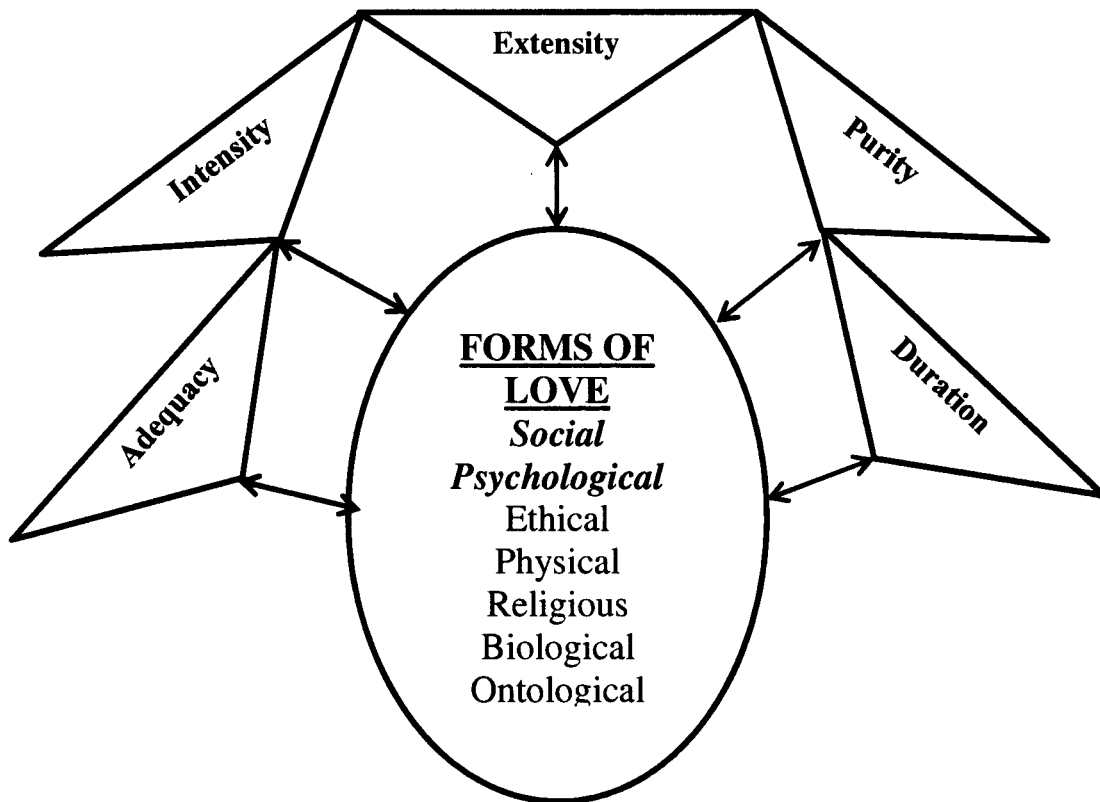


Figure 2. Five Dimensions of Love

For this study, we are only focusing on the psychological and social domains of love that Sorokin described as capable of easily being measured. The psychological domain is the one most theoretical and psychometric work in the psychology of love have been developed (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). These two domains are the visible manifestation of love that can be viewed empirically. The other domains, while necessary to understand love as a whole, are more difficult to measure and articulate. The dimensions will be used as constructs to measure one’s ability to express love in the psycho-social domains while traversing divorce.

Ironically, Sorokin was adverse toward efforts to create psychosocial rating scales, and labeled them “illusions,” “sham mathematics” and “quantiphrenia” because he believed that the only valid mathematical social science was quantification of

observable events, such as behaviors (Sorokin, 1956). Effort was made in the present study to be true to his words by focusing on behavioral actions.

Sorokin identified a five dimensional system of love that he believed is “manageable and not too complex” and that “serves us in many theoretical and practical ways. They can be expressed as vectors that can be used to explain love in each of the domains. Levin described them as two axes with the domains looked at as nouns and the dimensions as adjectives (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). The five dimensions are as follows: 1) the intensity of love; 2) the extensity of love; 3) its duration; 4) its purity; and 5) its adequacy. Sorokin acknowledged that because of the indistinct nature of love the dimensions had both scalar and non-scalar characteristics. It is difficult to know the range of how many times greater one act of love is from another or whether it is lower, higher or equal to another act. Although, it is possible to empirically witness acts of love and know that one act is greater than another. For example, holding a door for someone is a much lower act of love than risking one’s life for another. Or, showing empathy towards a former spouse is lower than actually taking a decisive action toward meeting the needs of a former spouse. While the range of love is not scalar, the actions associated can be scalar and measured quantitatively (Sorokin, 1954b). To Sorokin this was of little consequence because if scalar measurement was not appropriate, measurement could be accomplished by innate knowledge or rational reasoning (Sorokin, 1954b). This is the basis for this study and the development of a scale that measures love action for individuals going through divorce. The ability to develop this scale is timely and appropriate because of the advances made in scale development since the 50s. Many attempts to develop and validate measurement instruments about love have coincided with models of love that have been offered by researchers, especially in social

psychology. These models focused on romantic, sexual, marital, dating and attachment concepts of love (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). The attempt herein to develop a measurement instrument extends consideration to love from a more contextual conception of love that includes psycho-social behavioral expressions of love actions in a conflictual setting. In order to address the complexities in measuring love, specific love actions that individuals exhibit while going through a divorce have been identified that range from acts that are high in love, to acts that are high in hate. The zero point of love includes love that be can be self-love rather than other regarding love. If you are exhibiting hateful actions toward another you are on the negative side of the scale, or anti-love. This representation coincides with Sorokin's acknowledgement that conduct opposed to love is conduct that is anti-loving or egoistic and filled with hatred and enmity (Sorokin, 1954a, p. 63). It also confirms Sorokin's ideas that while strict measurement is not possible actions will be unquestionably contrasting allowing comparison of the various forms of love identified in the five dimensions.

It must be noted that although Sorokin referred to the ways and power of love he interchanged the word "love" with "altruism" throughout his work. He referred to acts that produce and maintain the psychological and/or physical good of others as altruism (Sorokin, 1958). He further described the varying types of altruism on an egoism-altruism scale with one extreme the pursuit of one's own good at the expense of another, to those other regarding acts that produce and maintain the good of other. In between he referred to non-altruistic behavior of those who help because they are being paid, or pseudo-altruism as those that preach love but don't practice it. In this study the word "love" will have the primary focus and be used to represent all actions that could be

labeled altruism. This is being done in order to focus on “love” which is the centerpiece of Sorokin’s work.

In the following sections, each of Sorokin’s five dimensions will be described, analyzed and operationalized into measurable attributes as part of the development of an instrument that can be used to measure these dimensions.

The Five Dimensions of Love

Intensity. Love actions vary widely in respect to the intensity of the love action. The intensity of one’s actions can range from a minor act of sympathy, perhaps motivated by the expectation of pleasure or profit, to the boundless, all-giving, and all-forgiving love actions defined as loving your enemies, do good to those that hate you, bless them that curse you, or laying down your life for a friend (Sorokin, 1962). Between these poles the intensity assumes many specific forms as is suggested by the following terms: friendliness, kindness, benevolence, compassion, loyalty, devotion, respect, admiration, reverence, adoration and infatuation. (Sorokin, 1962, p. 63)

When someone gives a few cents to the hungry from a large possession of money, the action is low in intensity but still an action of love. When someone offers up a seat to another person in a bus, the action is low in intensity but still an action of love. However, when one gives something of personal value to someone else, namely giving up his own health for the sake of another, or giving his life for another, those actions are at the highest possible level of intensity (Sorokin, 2002).

Other regarding behaviors that show a symbolic expression of respect for others, reflect intensity, but they are still low on the scale. But if you are willing to take up a cause of civil rights for example, knowing that you could endanger the lives of your

family you are showing actions of high intensity (Post, 2003). Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela come to mind as examples of people who expressed high intensity love.

Sorokin is of the opinion that the zero point of intensity is neither love nor hate. Below zero is hate, above zero is love. When someone preaches love but does not practice it, we know that the intensity of love is near the zero point. When the preaching of love is used to mask selfish and hateful actions of hypocrites, their actions fall below the zero point and become hateful actions of various intensities. When someone preaches love but also acts with giving up a lot of things for the sake of loving others, those actions are high in intensity (Sorokin, 2002).

An example can be used to explain intensity within a divorcing situation. In a situation where a married couple of 30 years divorces in a contested divorce the courts are likely to divide assets equally. Both parties feel the effects of the contested divorce, are angry with each other and want to maintain the lifestyle they had when married. One of the partner's decides to let go of the anger and give assets that were awarded them to the former spouse, knowing that it will result in great difficulties and loss to self. However, the need to move on and find peace and tranquility was greater than keeping on to the assets.

A Definition of Intensity. Considering the discussion above, the following definition of intensity has been formulated:

“Intensity is other-regarding actions that range from little loss to self to great loss to self.”

Attributes associated with people who strive to show intense love actions in the midst of divorce. Figure 3 portrays actions that are high in hate intensity, low in love intensity and high in love intensity, for people going through a divorce.

**High Hate Intensity
Actions**

Making sure former spouse gets nothing, even if it means losing things myself
Do not want former spouse to see children, even if it may mean damaging own relationship with children
Wants to see former spouse suffer, no matter what it will cost me
Hire the meanest attorney in town, even if it is going to cost me a significant amount of money
Spreading hatred about the former spouse to family and friends, even if it means them thinking badly about me
Colluding with friends to separate former spouse from circle of friends

Other regarding hate actions that do result in much loss to self. Actions that are uncaring, callous, cruel, uncompassionate, while preparing to lose something cherished.

**Low Love Intensity
Actions**

Show respect for my former spouse
Show sympathy towards former spouse
Be friendly with my former spouse
Show compassion for former spouse
Shows empathy towards former spouse

Other regarding love actions that do not result in much loss to self. They can be defined as very minor love actions.

**High Love Intensity
Actions**

Giving things to my former spouse, even when it means losing something of value to me
Giving to my former spouse what he/she desires, even though it may hurt me
Helping my former spouse be a good parent, even though it will take a lot from me to do so
Meeting the needs of my former spouse, even though I may lose something

Other regarding love actions that do result in much loss to self. Actions that are decisive, significant, resolute, unambiguous, consummate, while preparing to lose something cherished.

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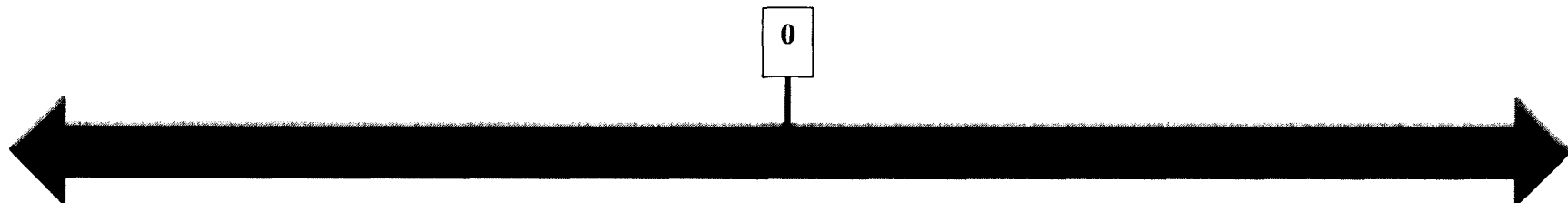


Figure 3. Intensity Attributes

Extensivity. Extensive love actions vary from “the zero point of love of oneself only, up to the love of all mankind, living creatures and the whole universe” (Sorokin, 1954b). Between these extensivity degrees “lies a variety of extensivities: love of one’s own family, a few friends, love of all the groups one belongs to, to loving the whole universe” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 16). According to Sorokin, narrow love is when it is applied to only a few persons intimately known by the giver. Wide love on the other hand is love of all living creatures, regardless of how different or similar they are to the giver (Sorokin, 1958). The zero point of love extensivity according to Sorokin is loving oneself only. These narrow and wide love actions can be applied in similar fashion to hate actions, where it starts with hating oneself, and growing wider into hating the whole world and viewing everyone as his/her enemy (Sorokin, 1958).

The high end of extensivity has been compared to “agape” love extended in the Judeo-Christian theologies. It is that “unlimited, freely given, sacrificial love” that is not dependent on the worthiness of the object (Post 2003). Mother Theresa is an example of someone who achieved high extensivity by her actions with the poor and discarded. One may limit love actions to a small group and purposefully refrain from sharing love with others or the rest of humanity. We see this daily as we watch the news and see one group oppressing another group or taking resources for their group at the expense of another. Extensive love is focused on the good of another simply because that person exists (Post, 2003). The story of the Good Samaritan comes to mind as someone who does a good deed just for the sake of doing it because it is the right thing to do. Key words that come to mind when explaining extensivity are agape or unlimited, freely given sacrificial love that is not dependent on the worthiness of another, philanthropia or love of humanity. One

who generates hate toward another or toward humanity would measure on the negative side of the extensity scale.

In interpersonal relationships this shows up as that love that extends outside of oneself. A partner who is selfish and only thinks of her/himself measures zero on extensity. A partner that loves her/himself but is able to extend that love to another, especially in times of conflict measures high on extensity. If a divorcing individual has animosity regarding their partner's actions but talks nicely to their children about him/her, this would be an action that is high in extensity because it helps build the relationship between children, parent and even impacts the extended family by reducing anger and fostering goodwill. The literature provides that these actions are needed to support child development and maintain a healthy family. Although animosity is present one partner extends love to the children and their partner through their alternate actions. On the other hand, if the individual shows the animosity that is felt towards the partner to the children because of anger or disappointment, this action would be considered an action of hate extensity, damaging relationships between the children and the partner as well as the extended family. In this instance, hate rather than love flows outward to their partner, children or the extended family that are affected by the negative actions. In measuring this dimension partners who never get outside of their own needs would measure zero on extensity. If they are able to not only love themselves but extend their love to their partner, and affect others, they would measure high on extensity.

A Definition of Extensity. Considering the discussion above, the following definition of extensity has been formulated:

“Extensity is other regarding actions starting with the love of oneself, extending to family and friends, and extending further towards all human beings, without regard for who they are and how different their actions are from ours.”

Attributes associated with people who strive to show extensive love actions in the midst of divorce. Figure 4 portrays actions that are high in hate extensity, low in love extensity and high in love extensity for people going through a divorce.

**High Hate Extensivity
Actions**

Does everything possible to ruin the former spouse and his/her family
Does everything to create negative relationships between the former spouse and the children
Going out of one's way to hurt the former spouse resulting in great pain for all

**Low Love Extensivity
Actions**

Feeling sympathy for the children having to deal with the divorce
Feeling bad for the family of former spouse having to deal with the break up.
Feeling appreciation for those who support you during the break up

**High Love Extensivity
Actions**

Choose to love a former spouse even though he/she are no longer part of the family
Accepting a former spouse when he/she is no longer part of oneself
I make my former spouse happy, despite what he/she does to me
Support a former spouse because he/she is a human being
Focus on the needs of a former spouse because it makes other people happy
Loving a former spouse even though his/her actions are very different from your own
Showing love actions towards a former spouse even if he/she turned into a very nasty person
Showing love actions towards a former spouse without judging his/her behaviors

Hate actions that are unrestricted, spreading hatred to everyone, regardless of who the recipients of these actions are.

Other regarding actions that are partial and narrow mainly focused on people close with similar intentions and thoughts.

Other regarding actions that are unrestricted, and accepting regardless of who the recipient of these actions are.

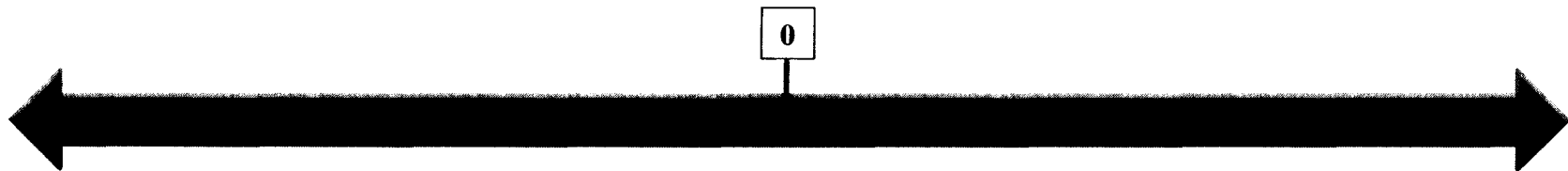


Figure 4. Extensivity Attributes

Purity. Pure love actions are those actions that are performed not for the sake of pleasure or utility, but because of the inherent value of love itself (Sorokin, 1958, p. 64). Purity of love ranges from the love motivated by love alone, without the taint of a “soiling motive” of utility, pleasure, advantage or profit, down to a “soiled love” where love is but a means to a utilitarian end where love is only the “thinnest trickle in the muddy current of selfish aspirations and purposes” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 17). Actions that are high in purity are not generated with the potential desire to create a reaction from the receiver of love. Rather, they are generated for the sake of the love and motivated only by love itself, with no regard for how the receiver acts or reacts. Purity is “...love for love’s sake, asking nothing in return, letting your position always be that of the giver. Pure love knows no bargain, no reward. Love knows no fear, no rival” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 17).

Sorokin uses the statements of saints of the Occident and the Orient to describe this love: “...each loved God and would love Him even if He were to condemn them to an eternal hell, for such a lover are perhaps the most striking expressions of the purest love” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 17). Sorokin does however admit that in pure love actions a certain amount of pleasure or utility may follow as a by-product of love actions. However, if these other regarding actions are mainly performed for the sake of pleasure or utility, it is impure love that will measure very low on the pure love scale (Sorokin, 1958). On the other hand, Sorokin did acknowledge that conduct opposed to love conduct is anti-loving or egoistic. Such actions are actions of hatred and enmity (Sorokin, 1954a, p. 63). This places actions that are guided by hate to fall on the negative side of the purity scale.

Although it seems difficult to distinguish between intensity and purity, in reading Sorokin's words, it seems that he tried to differentiate intensity from purity by attaching more of a thought process to actions that speak of intensity. These actions seem to be those where people willingly make active decisions to sacrifice what is important to them for the sake of performing other-regarding acts. With purity or pure love, it seems there is less cognition involved and love is given spontaneously, just for the sake of love. These are acts that intuitively respond to the needs of others, without involved cognitions. Although some utility may be involved in these actions, it comes as a by-product and not as a carefully thought out process. Also, with purity no bargaining is involved and the actions of the receiver, either hateful or loving, are of no consequence to the giver. With intensity, Sorokin does not discuss the reactions of the receiver. He only focuses on the act of giving, and the willingness to lose something.

For divorcing individuals purity is a dilemma because there appears to be nothing left to give or get back from each other when divorcing. The challenge with this dimension is to determine if love can be given, by being solicitous or caring, knowing in fact, that no actions of love may be returned, even to the extent that the former spouse can act negatively to the acts of love. For example, in a situation where, in the middle of a contested divorce, the former spouse is showing high levels of anger, the other partner is still showing acts of love by taking care of certain things he/she used to do while in the relationship even though anger and hate is still being generated by the aggrieved spouse. It does not matter to the giver what the receiver is doing, it is not in their thoughts or frame of mind. Another example is where a couple who has children divorces and one of the parties invites the former spouse to dinner for the holidays without thought of the

divorce or getting anything back in return. The action is taken just because to them it is the loving thing to do. This action is love for the sake of love or pure love.

An analysis of this dimension seems to indicate that the more cognition develops the harder it is to give more love. Hoffman (1982) who did developmental research indicates that children at a very young age automatically show compassion and care for another when hurt. It is this pure love that is performed without cognition that epitomizes the dimension of purity.

This dimension conflicts with theories such as Social Exchange or Equity theories that posit that we are supposed to get something back when we give something. These theories have been promoted in our culture.

A Definition of Purity. Considering the discussion above, the following definition of purity has been formulated:

“Purity refers to other-regarding actions that range from impure love that is but a means to a selfish end, to other-regarding actions that are motivated by love alone without expectations.”

Attributes associated with people who strive to show pure love actions in the midst of divorce. Figure 5 portrays actions that are high in pure hate, low in pure love and high in pure love for people going through a divorce.

**High Hate Purity
Actions**

Extending hate gestures to a former spouse, without regard what it will do to the former spouse
Refuse to let go of anger towards former spouse
Always talking very negatively about a former spouse
Cannot have any good thoughts about a former spouse

**Low Love Purity
Actions**

Calling a former spouse on special days and hoping the same action is returned
Giving a former spouse an extra day with the children hoping the same courtesy is returned
Extending friendship to a former spouse expecting mutuality
Will only do something for a former spouse if something will be given back in return
Won't give up a court battle unless something is gained in return

**High Love Purity
Actions**

Extending loving gestures to a former spouse without expecting anything back in return
Letting go of anger without expecting mutuality
Spontaneously buying something for your former spouse that is precious for her/him
Willing to be in the same company as former spouse, acting with love

Actions that are hateful and motivated by hate alone.

Actions with only the thinnest trickle of love, motivated by selfish desires, with the hope that something will be gained.

Actions that are pure, and true and motivated by love alone.

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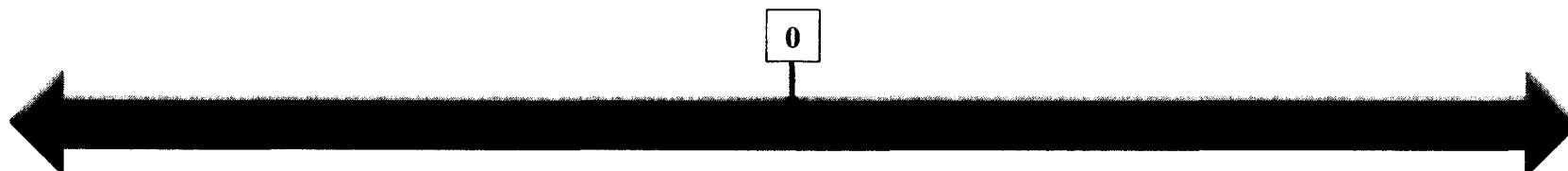


Figure 5. Purity attributes

Adequacy. Adequate love varies from a complete discrepancy between the subjective goal of the love action and the objective consequence, up to their complete unity (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 17). Throughout Sorokin's writings he referred to an objective standard that guides a society. He called people that meet the standard "good neighbors" and talked about "Apostles" as societies only hope. No society can be satisfactory without a mix of "apostles", who are great altruists and "good neighbors," who are ordinary people doing acts of good will without any legal duty or moral obligation, devoid of advantage or profit (Sorokin, 1950). Understanding the objective standard makes it easier to differentiate between adequate and inadequate other-regarding actions as well as anti-adequate or hateful actions.

Sorokin differentiates between wise and creative love actions and love actions that are "inadequate, unwise, ignorant, or blind" (Sorokin, 1954b). Wise and created love actions are "devoid of harmful effects for the other party while blind love actions prove harmful to the other party" (Sorokin, 1958, p. 64). In cases of wise and creative love actions the subjective goal unifies with the objective consequence. In such case the "love motive becomes dominant and finds its adequate expression in overt activities and achievements (Sorokin, 1954b). In the case of "inadequate, unwise, ignorant or blind love" actions the subjective goal is in disagreement with the objective consequence, sometimes up to a point of causing harm. Sorokin refers to the unity of the subjective and objective as "adequate love" and the disagreement of the subjective and objective as "inadequate love" (Sorokin, 1954b).

Inadequate love takes on two forms. The first is where the love action is subjectively authentic but its objective consequences are very dissimilar or even opposite

to the subjectively goal of the love action; and second, where there is no subjective goal to give love actions but the objective consequence of the action, even though it may not have a love intent may benefit another and appear as love. In the first case, the action is subjectively an act of love, but objectively the consequence of the action is not love. Sorokin gives the example of a “mother who truly loves her children and wants to make them lovable (honest, industrious, and good) and begins to pamper them, satisfy all their needs and fail to discipline them. Through such actions she spoils her children, and makes them capricious, irresponsible, weak, lazy and dishonest”(Sorokin, 1954b, p. 17). In such a case the goal of the mother (i.e. to give great love to her children) differs greatly from the consequences that occur to the children (i.e. the children become spoiled brats). This type of inadequate or blind love is not guided by truth or wisdom. It also ends up not being in agreement with its objective consequences and ultimately destroys itself instead of benefiting the beloved(Sorokin, 1954b, p. 18).

The second type of inadequate love is where there is no subjective intention to share love but even though motivated by something else it is objectively results in a loving consequence. These actions can range from those cases where there is no love motive to those where love is a dominant characteristic and finds expression in activities and achievements that benefit another. These types of activities are where one acts with another goal, such as composing a song or writing a book, and through the beauty of the song or book it touches and transforms another’s soul. While the creators may not intend great love towards a specific other, when creating the song or book their result cannot help but creating love because as Sorokin says that love is created by “the unity and mutual transformability of these forms of energy” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 19).

Adequate love is where a divorcing individual gives a gift to the former spouse with the intent to show love that perfectly unifies with the objective positive consequence to the former spouse. For example, if one partner gives the house to the former spouse to the wife and children out of love and the objective consequence is stability for the children this would be an act of adequate love. It is “wise and creative love” and is at the top of the adequacy scale (Sorokin, 1958, p. 64). On the other hand, if the individual gives a gift to the former spouse that is subjectively loving but is not objectively resulting in positive consequences to the former spouse it is one form of inadequate love (subjectively loving but objectively non-loving). For example, if one partner gives the business to the former spouse out of love but the former partner has no skills to manage the business resulting in lots of stress and bankruptcy this would be an example of inadequate love. Another form of inadequate love is where the individual gives a gift to the former spouse without any intent to subjectively love but in fact the gift turns out to have positive objective consequences to the former spouse. For example, if one partner has many businesses and divides assets without thinking of it as a love action and the former spouse financially makes dramatic gains although the outcome is good for the former spouse it is still an inadequate act of love. It is inadequate because of the failure of the giver to have the intent to love. This action had no subjective loving motive but did result in positive objective consequences.

Once again, Sorokin discussed conduct opposed to loving actions as anti-loving or egoistic representing actions of hatred and enmity. It is assumed that adequate hate can be seen as hate actions where the subjective hate actions are united with the objective negative and harmful manifestations to the receiver.

A Definition of Adequacy. Considering the discussion above, the following definition of adequacy has been formulated:

“Adequacy is other regarding actions ranging from actions where the subjective motive is loving, but the objective consequence is non-loving or the subjective motive is non-loving, but the objective consequence is loving to wise and creative other regarding actions that are both subjectively and objectively loving and in unity.”

Attributes associated with people who strive to show adequate love actions in the midst of divorce. Figure 6 portrays actions that are high in hate adequacy, low in love adequacy (or inadequate love actions) and high in love adequacy for people going through a divorce.

**High Hate Adequacy
Actions**

Giving something to a former spouse knowing that it will cause harm to him/her
Exhibit actions towards a former spouse with the intent to hurt him/her and the actions do actually end up being hurtful
Refuse to give something to a former spouse, knowing your refusal will have very negative consequences
Take something away from a former spouse, even when you know it will result in very negative consequences

Hate actions where the subjective goal and objective manifestations are in unity.

**Low Love Adequacy
Actions**

Giving something to a former spouse out of love that ends up having harmful consequences
Giving something to a former spouse that has no meaning to you but result in positive consequences
Exhibit action towards a former spouse with the intent to love him/her but the actions end up hurting the former spouse

Other regarding actions where the subjective goal and objective manifestations are not in unity.

**High Love Adequacy
Actions**

Taking care of a former spouse when the former spouse needs care
Giving something to a former spouse resulting in positive consequences
Loving children enough to encourage them to have a good relationship with the former spouse, resulting in well-adjusted children
Showing compassion to a former spouse, knowing he/she will greatly benefit from it

Other regarding actions where the subjective and objective manifestations are in unity.

0



Figure 6. Adequacy Attributes

Duration. “Duration varies from the shortest possible moment to years or throughout the whole life of an individual or a group” (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 16). Continuous and durable love is the highest expression of duration while a short moment is the lowest expression of duration (Sorokin, 1958). Duration has to have a love component or else it is not enduring love. Examples provided by Sorokin of long, enduring love, is that of a mother caring for a sick child for the child’s whole life or the great apostles discharging their love mission throughout their life (Sorokin, 1954b). In Sorokin’s autobiography he uses the example of his father’s love for his mother. She died at a young age, leaving him with three young children to care for. He never remarried and remained faithful to her to the end of his life, even though her death turned him into a broken man. “.A love that transcends the death of the beloved and endures to the end of the lover’s life is a rarity today;transcendent love has been, and still is, the finest, the holiest and most beautiful ideal in human life – truly immortal and sublime (Sorokin, 1963, p. 17).

On the negative side of the duration scales, lies actions that are full of hate where a person chooses to use hate as the motive that drives his/her world. This forms part of anti-love actions described by Sorokin (1954b, p. 63) that are egoistic and hateful in nature. People who allow hate to fill their lives, get consumed by this hatred, and allow all their actions towards other to be driven by hate alone.

For divorcing individuals if a partner is willing to give time to understanding and trying to work on building relationship by promoting a new generation of love (possible from romantic to altruistic), the effort will be regarded as high in duration. If one decides to divorce and permanently end the relationship, it would measure zero in duration.

Contemplating on duration allows divorcing individuals' time to understand how their relationship can continue in a different form. Those that try to resolve conflict and work on eliminating feelings of anger and angry behavior and develop a new relationship with their partner for an extended time would measure high on duration. If a partner gives up on the relationship quickly without effort to build a new relationship, they would measure zero on the duration dimension. Those that decide to keep the feelings of anger active in their lives will keep negative relationships with their former spouse active in their lives, therefore measuring high on hate duration. The current societal discourse promotes either ending the relationship once the divorce is final or promotes keeping anger active, therefore not promoting the duration of love.

A Definition of Duration. Considering the discussion above, the following definition of duration has been formulated:

“Duration is other regarding actions that span from the shortest possible moment to the whole life of an individual.”

Attributes associated with people who strive to show enduring love actions in the midst of divorce. Figure 7 portrays actions that are high in hate duration, low in love duration and high in love duration for people going through a divorce.

**High Hate Duration
Actions**

Disparaging the former spouse for a lifetime
Fighting with the former spouse for a lifetime
Damaging the relationship of the former spouse with the children for a lifetime
Continuing conflict with the former spouse for a lifetime

**Low Love Duration
Actions**

Being nice to former spouse for short periods of time
Showing short actions of love towards former spouse, but for the most part the former spouse is no longer part of his/her life
Being positive towards former spouse when required, but for the most part, ending the relationship with the former spouse

**High Love Duration
Actions**

Keeping a former spouse in one's life for a lifetime by developing a new relationship with them
Maintaining a positive relationship with a former spouse for a lifetime
Being a devoted friend to a former spouse for a lifetime
Caring for a former spouse for a lifetime

Hate actions that promote hate for long periods of time.

Other regarding actions that are discontinuous, or temporary that last short moments.

Other regarding actions that last for a long period of time, are continuous, and permanent.

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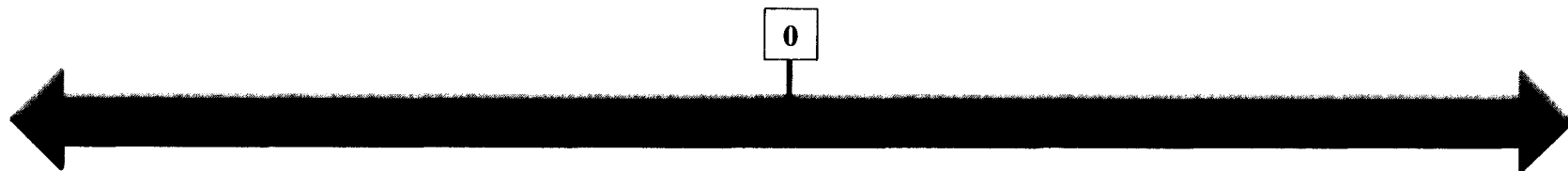


Figure 7. Duration attributes

The Multidimensionality of Love

The dimensions of love conceived by Sorokin are multidimensional and are therefore, both independent and dependent on each other for a true evaluation of love to be developed. If one were to score high on each dimension then one would have achieved supreme love that is transcendent. For most people they may score high on one dimension and low on another because transcendent love is difficult to achieve. For example, one could be quite high on intensity by giving something of value to a partner that is a loss to oneself, but only done one time in a lifetime which is low on duration (Sorokin, 1954b).

In order to fully understand the interplay of these constructs it is necessary to look at the combinations that the dimensions can provide. Measuring high on all dimensions is rare and is less frequently found in the world. Different combinations of dimensions are more likely. For example, as extensity increases intensity many times decreases. It is necessary to keep people closer in order to keep giving intensely. By keeping them closer people tend to understand what is important to them so that high intensity love can be given. The more love is expanded and extensity increases, intensity has a tendency to decrease because love is spread outward and the intensity energy is reduced as a consequence of the extensity energy increase. Increasing intensity is hard to do when partners distance themselves during the divorce process. In order to counteract loss of intensity it may mean reaching out to keep a partner close even during times that are difficult. However, when intensity increases, which is easier to do with someone close, extensity may decrease because the sphere of love is limited by not going outside of the relationship. Neither decreasing intensity as a result of increasing extensity or decreasing

extensity as a result of increasing intensity is particularly bad but being cognizant of the effects of our choices will help us to monitor our love choices. For example, when a divorcing partner exhibits angry behavior toward their partner and focuses their love on others intensity for the partner decreases but extensity for others increases. If angry behavior is exhibited toward a partner at family functions causing pain for both the partner and their family extensity and intensity are missing.

When duration is combined with intensity it tends to decrease with an increase in duration. It is difficult to maintain intensity for a long period of time without an inflow of replenishing love. If love is returned then the intensity has an option to increase over a long period of time. That is why in relationship it is important to reciprocate intensive love in order to promote longevity. In divorce many times there is nothing coming back and it is hard to maintain intensity of love for a long duration.

The relationship between intensity and purity are fairly uni-directional, as one increases, the other follows. If love is of low intensity, purity will generally be low too. For a divorcing individual who decides to love their partner in the midst of divorce when no love is being returned, purity and intensity are both high. If love actions are limited or only given in reciprocity to what is received then both dimensions are low.

Intensity and adequacy exhibit a rather “indeterminate and loose” relationship (Sorokin, 1954b, p. 29). For example, when divorcing partner does something for perceived love or care but the actions hurt their partner rather than help, this represents a loose correlation with intensity and adequacy. This could be as simple as the partner who gives the marital residence to his partner knowing that she will not have the assets to maintain it. The act of giving the house may be high in intensity but it is low in adequacy.

If the giving partner also includes an amount for upkeep then that would be an act of high intensity and adequacy.

The relationship of extensity and adequacy is bi-directional, as extensity increases, adequacy seems to decrease. This is because it is harder to love adequately and objectively evaluate the consequences of our actions when the magnitude of our love increases (Sorokin, 1954b). The nature of the relationship between extensity and adequacy applies more to larger groups than a dyadic group. Within a dyadic group it can be assumed that if one is willing to extend love beyond him or herself to his/her former spouse and children, the adequacy of the love shown will increase as well mainly because the former spouse and children will benefit from this action.

The relationship between duration and purity is fairly consistent. The purer the love, the more lasting it tends to be. This is exhibited when one loves purely, expecting nothing in return. In these cases, the relationship tends to last longer because the reciprocity is diminished. There is a positive relationship between purity and adequacy. Pure love, or loving for loves sake, tends to be adequate because it almost always is for the good of the other because it takes the other's interest into account. A pure subjective act almost always takes the objective consequence into consideration before the act is carried out because the intention has to be a perfect manifestation of love in order to be considered pure love. This combination is seen in couples that end marriage and create a new relationship. Despite being divorced, couples attempt to love each other in the long term (duration) even though they expect nothing in return (purity).

Combining love actions as explained above for people going through a divorce is difficult. Most don't marry intending to hate their spouse and actually commit to using all

resources to remain in love and married. When it ends in divorce choosing to act lovingly becomes an ominous if not impossible thought. What is needed to achieve long term love toward a spouse regardless of whether the marriage remains intact? The following section looks at the development of a hypothetical model that can help explain the ability of individuals to show love actions toward an ex- spouse.

Model Development

After a careful review of the literature and an evaluation of various theories related to the divorce process and love, a hypothetical model was built to explain an individual's ability to show love actions toward a former spouse. The model is based on the premise that for many, when the divorce occurs, a cataclysmic process begins. It includes estrangement and social, legal, psychological, economic, and parental changes which are accompanied by anger, disappointment and hurt that many times leads to hate. These feelings are fueled by arguments with a former spouse and the negative reactions of third parties (Kitson & Holmes, 1992). Anger and hate tend to dominate the discourse and emotions guiding individuals going through this process. The model hypothesizes that there are certain factors that will increase or decrease the anger and hatred experienced. It also hypothesizes that there will be potential inherent characteristics within a person that will mediate the negative relationship between anger, hate and the ability to show love actions toward a former spouse. Finally, the model assumes that if an individual is able to tap into these inherent mediating emotions and characteristics it will allow them to show love actions toward former spouses. In doing so they will be once again be aligned in love and with the psycho-social domains of love that Sorokin identified. The model is shown in Figure 8.

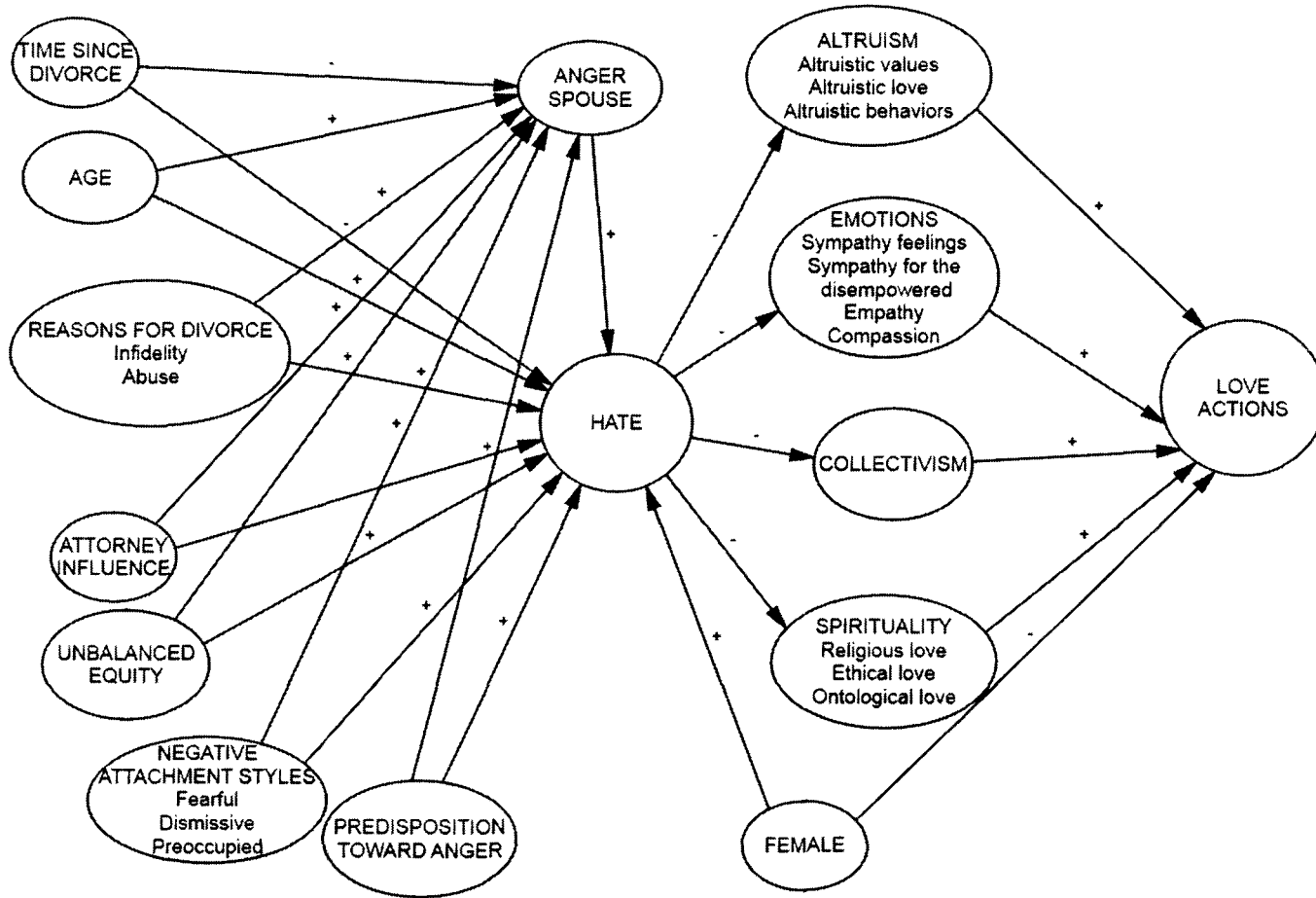


Figure 8. Hypothetical Model of Love Actions (Structural Model)

The independent variables in this model have been identified as reasons for the divorce that could lead to stronger feelings of anger and hate, negative adult attachment styles and unbalanced equity that could increase feelings of anger and hate, as well as the time since the divorce that potentially could diminish the feelings of anger and hate. It was further predicted that the older a person is, the more potential there will be for anger and hate due to a more realistic view of life. Also, being female will result in more hate and less love due to the unequal consequences they experience as a result of divorce. A predisposition toward anger is the final independent variable, where it is hypothesized that someone who exhibits trait anger will be more prone to develop anger and hate towards a former spouse. Anger is shown with a direct pathway to hate, with the hypothesis being that angry feelings normally precede a predisposition toward hating someone. Mediators between hate and love actions are seen as those emotions or characteristics that form part of a person's inherent loving nature that will allow love actions toward a former spouse to be exhibited. These characteristics are labeled the ability to show compassion, sympathy, and empathy. Altruism was also seen as a mediator with a predisposition toward altruistic values, love and behaviors leading to a reduction in hate and an increase in love actions. Also, individuals with collectivist spirits focused on in-group identity, as well as individuals' abilities to be spiritual, were seen as potential mediators. Once these mediating steps are traversed, love actions can be expressed toward a former spouse. The next section will look at the main predictors and mediator variables.

Independent Variables Predicting Anger and Hate

Reasons for Divorce. Although there are many different reasons for individuals to choose to divorce infidelity and abuse appear to be the most egregious. Infidelity is an important reason for anger and hate and it is looked at as one of the most damaging events in a marital relationship (Whisman, Dixon, & Johnson, 1997). When individuals learn that their spouses have “cheated” they are prone to sadness, anger and even hate. Societal condemnation of infidelity makes it one of the major negative forces predicting divorce (Amato & Rogers, 1997). Men have been shown to have more anger than women when they learned about infidelity (Sabini & Green, 2004). Abuse is another difficult situation for individuals to have to deal with in relationship. Many divorces are the result of verbal or physical abuse (Rye, Folck, Heim, Olszewski, & Traina, 2004).

Attorney Influence. In a study of 725 attorneys it was reported that family lawyers were the most adversarial (including both ethical and unethical) group of attorneys compared to other types of lawyers (civil, commercial, criminal, all lawyers) (Schneider & Mills, 2006). Pursuit of a client’s best interest leads many lawyers to disregard client’s non-adversarial wishes if it would compromise their ability to win the best possible outcome (Sarat & Felstiner, 1995). Researchers have argued that the adversarial nature of the legal system raises the level of conflict between parents both during and after the final divorce (Braver & O’Connell, 1998; Margulies, 2001; Pruett & Jackson, 1999). When conflict is promoted it is difficult for individuals to access their inherent loving nature. In addition attorneys possess a lot of power in the legal system and many people who seek them out relinquish control to their expertise and direction that is many times adversarial in nature. Therefore, it is hypothesized that when attorneys

are involved in a divorce they will potentially create more anger and hate towards a former spouse.

Unbalanced Equity. Equity imbalance implies that a relationship is out of balance when the ratio of contributions to rewards are unequal between partners (Walster, Berscheid, & Walster, 1973; Walster, Walster, & Berscheid, 1978). The concept of equity has its roots in social exchange theory and is considered a justice theory, in that it adheres to the same basic principles (Carrell & Dittrich, 1978). Divorcing individuals, as well as the court system, promote the concept of equity during the dissolution process (Bohmer & Ray, 1996) When people are under-rewarded or over-rewarded they experience distress which induces anger (J. S. Adams, 1965). People tend to follow a pattern of reciprocity whereas aversive or positive stimulation begets reciprocal behavior from the other (Thibaut, 1959 #531). In a study of individuals experiencing relationship conflict it was found that when equity, evidenced by fairness, is addressed it is more likely to reduce new conflicts (Tyler & Lind, 1992). It is hypothesized that when unbalanced equity feelings arise for individual's going through divorce these feelings will create more anger and hate toward a former spouse.

Negative Attachment Styles. Attachment is a learned behavior that begins to develop in infancy (Bowlby, 1969). It is a formidable tool for describing the complex roots of close relationships (Nicols & Schwartz, 2007). From a divorce perspective, it is related to the psychological distress that many individuals experience adjusting to divorce (Kitson, 1982). Emotional processes, such as attachment, continue to operate even after the structural characteristics of the system change (Kerr & Bowen, 1988). Once a sense of being married is fully integrated into a person's life it has been found that a person

must work through the loss of attachment while going through a divorce (Weiss, 1975). It has been found that the longer the length of marriage, the greater the attachment preoccupation is for former spouses (Madden-Derdich & Arditti, 1999). Studies have shown that individuals who have attachment anxiety report more relationship conflict and tend to engage in coercive and suspicious ways of handling conflict (Feeney, 1995). It is hypothesized that preoccupied, dismissing or fearful attachment styles will create more anger and hate toward a former spouse.

Predisposition toward Anger. A predisposition toward anger (trait anger) represents the disposition a person has to experience angry feelings in a variety of situations and may be considered both as a temperament and a reaction (Spielberger, 1999). It can be viewed as a personality characteristic because of the tendency of a person to react in a specific manner across time and situation (Gambetti & Giusberti, 2009). Individuals who have higher levels of trait anger tend to frequently experience state anger with a greater intensity than those individuals with lower levels of trait anger (Spielberger, 1999). In a study of divorce adjustment it was reported that participants who had high levels of trait anger had low levels of forgiveness of a former spouse (Rohde-Brown & Rudestam, 2011). It is hypothesized that for this study individuals with a predisposition toward anger will show more anger toward their former spouse as well as more hate.

Time since Divorce. While divorce breaks the legal bonds between spouses it does not necessarily break the psychological bonds although, it has been found that the length of time from the divorce appears to have a sufficient correlation to reduced anger (Kitson & Holmes, 1992). On the other hand, some couples continue in hostile

relationships throughout their post-divorce separation (J.R. Johnston & Campbell, 1988). Wallerstein found spousal turmoil consistent for up to 19 years post-divorce (J.S. Wallerstein, 1991). Some of the reasons for continued anger posited are that attachment issues continue beyond the divorce and also interpersonal losses are further acknowledged as time passes (Kitson & Homes, 1992). However, for this study, it is still hypothesized, based on practice knowledge, that more time since the divorce will result in less anger and hate toward a former spouse.

Age. The studies that have looked at age as a variable in relation to love have been conflictual. One study showed that the conceptions of love are quite consistent across age (Borello & Thompson, 1990) In another study on the early version of the Love Attitudes Scale it was reported that older respondents were less storgic (oriented toward friendship), ludic (game playing), and manic (manipulative activity in love) and less likely to experience jealousy and physical and psychological symptoms of love (Bailey, Hendrick, & Hendrick, 1987). Bailey's study seemed to indicate that as one ages one becomes more realistic in their attitudes toward love. Young love has been categorized by possessiveness that appears to diminish as people age. On the other hand, younger people appeared to be more apt to show agape love and are more selfless in their attitude toward love than older people. This seems to make sense since the older one gets the more realistic one becomes about relationships with others. In effect, a decrease in agape love, as one matures may simply be the result of being less idealistic and having a more realistic view of relationship. Older people, especially females are less selfless and less possessive and dependent than people at younger ages (Butler, Walker,

Skowronski, & Shannon, 1995). Therefore, based on the literature, it is hypothesized that the older a person gets, the more anger and hate will be present toward a former spouse.

Anger Toward Former Spouse

This variable looks at state anger which represents the intensity of angry feelings a person currently experiences. It is the emotional state that is characterized by subjective feelings that range from mild irritation or annoyance to intense rage (Spielberger, 1999). It can be understood as feelings towards the former spouse expressed in the form of anger, frustration, irritation, impatience, embitterment and suspicion. (Faul, 1995, pp 132). In a study of divorced mothers it was found that mothers with high levels of state anger had more negative perceptions of family cohesion and attributed more responsibility for the divorce to their spouses (Dreman, Spielberger, & Darzi, 1998). For this study it is hypothesized that more state anger toward a former spouse will eventually lead to more hateful actions toward this former spouse.

Hate

In the original conceptualization of the different love dimensions, hate was conceptualized as the opposite of high love on each dimension. Hate attributes were developed for each of the dimensions (hate intensity, hate extensity, hate purity, hate duration, and hate adequacy). Although it was difficult at times to decipher Sorokin's writing he was clear that when love was not present the result was hate. Hate is different than anger in that it is the strongest form of aversion a person can have to another (Nassauer, 2010). It is long lasting and can induce aggression (Ekman, 2003; Nassauer, 2010). According to Kernberg (1992), hatred is complex, chronic, stable, and anchored in the internalized object relationship involving the self and the persecutory object. The

primary goal of hatred is to destroy the object. This representation coincides with Sorokin's acknowledgement that conduct opposed to love is conduct that is anti-loving or egoistic and filled with hatred and enmity (Sorokin, 1954a, p. 63). Although most divorced couples show a reduction in levels of conflict by the third year, about 25% remain fixed at a high level of conflict (J.R. Johnston & Roseby, 1997). For this study it was hypothesized that individuals with high levels of hate will not be able to show love actions toward their former spouses.

Gender predicting both Hate and Love

Differences between males and females in regards to love are difficult to identify. Based on a cultural understanding of the gender role orientation one would expect women to be more likely than men to regard love more deeply in terms of its nurturing and companionate nature. Men, on the other hand, who have had a predisposition to power, should be less likely to conceptualize love from an affectionate and tender space and instead focus on high arousal, passionate type of love. A theoretical explanation for differences in gender led researchers to find that love attitudes do not depend on biological sex but are influenced by gender role orientation (Bailey, et al., 1987). Much of the early research on gender was done on the different love styles enunciated by Lee's typology of love that were categorized into three primary types, namely, eros (romantic love), ludus (game playing love) storge (friendship love, and three main secondary styles, mania (possessive, dependent love), pragma (logical, "shopping list" love), and agape (all giving, selfless love) (J.A. Lee, 1973; J. A. Lee, 1977). This early research on love styles found that there are consistent differences between males and females on attitudes toward love (C. Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986; C. Hendrick, Hendrick, Foote, & Slapion-Foote,

1984). In research on Lee's theory of six styles of love, it was found that men consistently concurred with the ludic or game playing love styles in intimate relationships, whereas women, had an affinity to more storgic or friendship and practical love (C. Hendrick, et al., 1984). In subsequent studies, men appeared to consistently endorse agape or altruistic love more than women do (C. Hendrick, Hendrick, & Dicke, 1998). In two studies on gender and personality it was found that men and women conceptions of love based on gender and personality are different in regards to passionate love (Fehr & Broughton, 2001; C. Hendrick, et al., 1998). In two studies on gender and personality it was found that men and women conceptions of love based on gender and personality are different in regards to passionate love (Fehr, 2001 #3276). Also, women appeared more likely to blame their husbands for the divorce, express more anger and have more distress than men because of the divorce (Kitson & Holmes, 1992). Further, it has been shown that women tend to experience more losses after a divorce both from a financial standpoint and from a future pair bonding potential. This lead to the hypothesis that women will experience more hate and be less able to exhibit love actions toward former spouses.

Mediator Variables Between Hate and Love

The main mediator variables were chosen after a detailed review of the literature on inherent characteristics people have that can encourage people to let go of their hate and develop the ability to show love actions toward their former spouses. Sorokin's work was studied in depth to provide guidance to the development of these variables and it was hypothesized that these inherent characteristics will mediate the negative relationship between hate and love. Each of these mediators is discussed below.

Altruism. Altruism is the foundation that Sorokin focused his energy on to explain love because it is something that man is capable of achieving because it is inherent in man's nature, or could be easily taught (Sorokin, 1950). Altruism is derived from the Latin root "alter," which means "the other" (Traupman, 1995). Auguste Comte (1798-1857) coined the term in the 1830s and viewed altruism emanates from an ethical duty derived from our "instincts" of benevolence and happiness to "live for another. The former position that social sciences held toward altruism is that it was guided by reflecting egoistic ideas or selfish motives but in recent years a paradigm shift has occurred promoting that altruism or the desire to benefit another, is a part of human nature (Piliavin & Hong-Wen, 1990). In the conceptual model, altruism is seen as consisting of altruistic love, altruistic values and altruistic behaviors. If altruistic love and values are well developed, they can bring out the character that Sorokin talks about so that altruistic behaviors can be shown in various situations and love actions can be developed in difficult situations such as divorce. It is therefore hypothesized that individuals, who have a tendency towards altruistic love and altruistic values, will show altruistic behaviors in various situations and be able to reduce their feelings of hate and express love actions toward former spouses.

Altruistic love. Altruism can be understood as being a part of love because love could entail an altruistic motive or desire on the part of the giver. Some have claimed that love is the highest expression of human altruism in which an affirmative affect is attached (S. G. Post, 2002a). In a spiritual context the word "agape" comes up often to depict "other regarding" actions but is differentiated from altruism in that these are actions that are motivated by a belief in the love of a higher power of all humanity (S. G. Post,

2002b). Altruistic love is seen as the ability to suffer for the sake of another, to put others first and to endure all things for the sake of a loved one. (Butler, et al., 1995; C. Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986)

Altruistic values. Researchers agree that the way people feel about helping others is affected by their own personal values and norms (Piliavin and Chang). Schwartz and Howard (1984) define these personal norms as: “situated, self-based standards for specific behavior generated from internalized values during the process of behavioral decision making (p. 234). When people have altruistic values, they feel that they should be willing to help others who are less fortunately, take care of the needy, personally assist those in trouble, and worry about the welfare of others (Nickell, 1998; Webb, Green, & Brasher, 2000)

Altruistic behaviors. These behaviors are seen as consisting primarily of “other-regarding” actions that are in opposition to those actions that are for the most part “self-regarding” (Post, 2007). The characteristics are generally intended to benefit another, even when there is a sacrifice of one’s own well-being. Specifically, it involves actions, not just intentions and it has been given characteristics where it must have a goal, either intentional or automatic, actually help another and not just result from a different intended action, have no conditions of reciprocity; its results are less important than its goal; and it must carry the possibility of a reduction of the well-being of the giver (Monroe, 2002). Altruism can further be defined as actions that are taken in favor of another at the expense of the actor (Wyschogrod, 2002).

Emotions. According to Sorokin, different positive emotions and feelings can bring us closer to love. In his work he discusses sympathy, empathy and compassion as

some of these positive feelings that can get us closer to love actions. For this study, it is hypothesized that if these positive emotions are exhibited they will first lead to a reduction of hate and then an increase in the expression of love actions toward a former spouse.

Compassion. Compassion is viewed as love that focuses on the good of another (L. G. Underwood, 2009). One definition states that it is comprised of “feelings, cognitions, and behaviors that are focused on caring, concern, tenderness, and an orientation toward supporting, helping, and understanding the other(s), particularly when the other(s) is (are) perceived to be suffering or in need” (S. F. Sprecher, B., 2005, p. 630). While compassionate love is linked to suffering in the aforementioned definition, others have said that compassionate love is not always in response to suffering (Lazarus, 1991). Rather, it involves actions that promotes another, at a cost to oneself (L. G. Underwood, 2009). The common theme that runs through the research on compassionate love is that it is love that is centered on the good of another (Post, Underwood, Schloss, & Hurlbut, 2002). Underwood (2002) noted that compassionate love has a number of qualities, namely, free choice for the other; some degree of accurate cognitive understanding of the situation, the other and oneself; valuing the other at a fundamental level; openness and receptivity; and is a response of the “heart” (a complete understanding of the circumstances). These qualities were deemed necessary for compassionate love to be present (L. G. T. Underwood, J., 2002). If compassionate love is present the inherent character of individuals going through divorce will be able to surface so that love actions may be shown.

Empathy. Early definitions of empathy were promoted by German and American psychologists, Theodor Lipps and Edward Tichener. They conceived the word “Einfühlung which means literally in German, “in-feeling,” which is interpreted to mean “empathy” (Gerdes, Lietz, & Segal, 2011). Empathy results when a similar emotional state is attained because one perceives a situation or predicament the same as another. It is a “shared-state” phenomenon that includes some agreement between the subjective states of individuals as they perceive an occurrence that includes psychological, physical and cognitive levels (Preston, 2002). It is the intellectual ability to understand the internal state of another (Dymond, 1949). (Gladstein, 1983). The person feeling empathy actually “feels” to some extent, the distress of another. It too is an “other-centered” emotion that emanates from observing another in need and imagining what the person is experiencing (D. D. Batson, 1991). It has also been referred to as a crucial ingredient in individual development (Hurlbut, 2002). Perceiving the distress of another is not enough to constitute empathy. It must include imagining the other person’s perspective (C. D. Batson et al., 1995). When a person feels empathy they are feeling the emotional state of what the other person is feeling or is expected to feel. It does not necessarily cause the actor to alleviate the distress they feel for the subject although it may cause action to soothe personal distress (Preston, 2002). One author describes empathetic action as “targeted helping, which is help fine-tuned to another’s specific situation and goals.”(de Waal, 2009). Those individuals who are going through divorce who are able to access empathy for their former spouse will be more likely to show love actions. Empathy aligns with the inherent nature of humans that aligns with Sorokin’s theory.

Sympathy. Sympathy is derived from the Greek word *sympatheias*” and means “having a fellow feeling, affected by like feelings” (Gerdes, 2011). Sympathy is a state where a person feels “sorry” for another because of perceptions of distress another experience. The person feeling sorrow does not necessarily respond to alleviate the distress. Unlike empathy, a similar affective emotional state is not shared. (Preston, 2002). Sympathy can only occur in the context of suffering whereas empathy can occur in any emotional state (Wiske, 1986). It has been defined as the “capacity to experience concern (compassion, pity, warm-heartedness) in response to negative impacts on others’ wellbeing (Maibom, 2009 #3231 }. People who experience sympathy do not necessarily feel the same emotion as the other person but do feel concern or sorrow for them. This “felt feeling” by the receiver creates a sense of gratification by both receiver and giver (Segal, 2007).

Collectivism. Collectivism is associated with concepts such as interdependency and interconnectedness (Finkelstein, 2011). Group goals are valued over personal goals, and group norms are stronger determinants of social behavior than personal attitudes (Triandis, 1995). Collectivists conceive the self as being interdependent with a larger community (Gelfand, Triandis, & Chan, 1996). A collectivist person is defining oneself as part of a group, with personal goals that overlap with the goals of the in-group. Social behavior is best predicted from norms, duties and obligations from the in-group. Relationships are of the greatest importance, even if the costs of these relationships exceed the benefits (Singelis, Triandis, Bhawuk, & Gelfand, 1995). Oyesrman, Coon, and Kimmelmeier (2002) identified eight prominent attributes used to identify collectivist: a) the idea that others are an integral part of self, b) a desire to belong to a larger group, c) a

sense of duty to one's group, d) concern for groups to get along, 3) a value to involve others in decision making, f) the importance of altering the self in order fit the group context, g) a focus on hierarchy, and) h) a preference for group work. Based on what is understood by being a person favoring collectivism, it is hypothesized that if a person has a collectivist approach towards life then he/she will be more able to reduce hate and express love actions toward a former spouse.

Spirituality. Many Americans find spirituality an important factor in coping with important life stressors, like divorce (Pargament, 1997; Nathanson, 1995). Research shows that positive religious coping offers many benefits for people facing an array of life stressors (Pargament, 1997; 2011). Increasing a sense of connectedness with transcendent forces can lessen feelings of isolation after a divorce (Mahoney, Krumerei, & Pargament, 2008). Engagement in positive religious coping with divorce leads to greater post-traumatic growth after a divorce (Krumrei et. al., 2009). To stay true to Sorokin and his beliefs, spirituality in this model was operationalized through the lens of the different forms of love Sorokin discussed in his works, specifically related to religious love, ontological love and ethical love. For this study, it is hypothesized that if a person experiences religious, ethical and ontological love then he/she will be more able to reduce hate and express love actions toward a former spouse.

Religious love. Sorokin believed that affirming the experience of love is in part a function of religiousness. According to him religious love refers to the ability to experience the love of God or the Absolute (Sorokin, 1950, 1954b). Sorokin believed that experiencing love is similar to the acts of religious people that include behaviors, beliefs, attitudes and values that are related to faith, spirituality and God. This ideology goes back

to Sorokin's integralist views that combined different aspects of consciousness, namely, the suprarational, supraconscious and suprasensory consciousness which influences people to act morally and ethically as a reflection of their religious faith (Sorokin, 1954b). Religiosity in these terms is a person's ability to connect with a power greater than oneself and to believe that God loves all living things, that God's love is eternal and that God's love never fails. This love is internalized in one's psyche and externalized in outside acts (Levin & Kaplan, 2010).

Ontological Love. Ontological love is love that is a "unifying, integrating, harmonizing, creative energy or power" that is deep in the core of a human being (Sorokin, 1954b). Sorokin looks at ontological love as love of the highest creative power that is the foundation for all other forms of love and acts as the unifying force that will save mankind from ultimate destruction and death. He quotes Solovyev, a Russian philosopher and poet and claims that ontological love has the power to counteract the dark evil that has enveloped the world (Sorokin, 1954b). People experiencing ontological love, have peace of mind, feel one with the universe, believe that good things will happen to them when they show love and that love for love's sake bring the greatest happiness (Levin & Kaplan, 2010).

Ethical love. Ethical love is enmeshed with goodness itself and is inseparable from truth and beauty. It is that aspect of love that is shown by the way people promote truth that is pure and beautiful because it is untarnished by impure motivation or action (Sorokin, 1954b). When people experiences ethical love, they view the world as beautiful and believe love will always make things better. They believe that acting out of love is always the best path to follow and that love outlives everything (Levin & Kaplan, 2010).

Therefore, it is hypothesized that if a person is experiencing ethical love then he/she will be more able to reduce hate and express love actions toward a former spouse.

Love Actions

Love actions are focused on those actions that fit within the conceptual framework of Sorokin's theory of love. These actions are specifically related to the psychosocial forms of love as identified by Sorokin. In this study, love actions toward a former spouse were operationalized by analyzing his theories on the different dimensions of love and then applying these actions to a divorce situation. These dimensions were discussed earlier in the chapter and will be discussed in more detail in the scale development section of this study.

Summary

Sorokin's theory is but one way to view love from a broader conceptual and theoretical framework that differentiates it from the current research on love. His theory is particularly suited to understanding the impediments to respond to a conflictual situation with love. The hypothetical model is also another step in helping divorcing people respond to their former spouses with love. While inherent loving character is easily expressed during good times, a divorce has a tendency to bring out the worst character in people. Some of the independent variables mentioned above, many of which are short term, but some of which are based on life experience or family of origin, suppress the goodness in individuals to express the love actions to a former spouse. The mediator variables discussed above, some of which are fairly well known variables, when applied to divorce, are a good addition to the current research on divorce.

The chapter provided a review of the literature related to divorce and its effects on divorcing individuals and an in depth look at the theory guiding the study. It also provided an overview of the predictors of hate and mediators between hate and love actions for divorcing individuals. The methodology for this study is described in Chapter III.

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY

The most enduring presupposition that I bring to this dissertation is my belief that our innate loving character can overcome even the deepest anger whether it be in divorce or other conflictual situations. People generally don't want to hate each other but when society tells them they are supposed to or they don't know any other way to act, as in the case of divorce, it is difficult for them to exhibit different behavior, especially loving behavior. It is also difficult to measure actions that are taken during conflictual times and determine if love is present. Development of a scale is helpful but if it cannot be adequately used in clinical practice it is but a worthless exercise. The motivation to develop the Sorokin Psychosocial Love Inventory (SPSLI) is for its eventual use in the development of a clinical intervention for divorcing individual who are experiences high hate actions. It is hoped that their actions can be redirected toward loving actions that reduces hatred between the couple.

This chapter discusses the research methods used for this study. The first section of this chapter includes a description of the purpose, design, sampling and data collection strategies. The second section explains the measures used and a discussion of the scale and model development strategy employed. The final section explains the data analysis strategy.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of the study was to develop and standardize a scale that would measure love actions for people going through a divorce and test a model of predictors of hate and anger (reasons for divorce, attorney influence, under-rewarded equity, negative attachment styles, predisposition toward anger, time since divorce, age and gender) and mediators between hate and the ability to show love actions among individuals who are going through a divorce or have been divorced (altruism, compassion, empathy, sympathy, collectivism and spirituality). The scale is based on Sorokin's conceptualization of love as determined from the dimensions that he developed over 58 years ago (Sorokin, 1954b). This theory focuses on conceptual and contextual parameters to measure love actions in almost all situations. The parameters can be applied to measuring behavioral actions for people going through a divorce.

First, the process originally outlined by (W. W. Hudson, 1982) and updated by (Faul & VanZyl, 2004) was used to guide the development of the scale as follows:

- a. An in-depth analysis of Sorokin's theory.
- b. Development of clear definitions for each dimension of psycho-social love actions towards a former spouse.
- c. Development of items to measure love actions (high and low) and hate actions using the small item pool method.
- d. Testing of each item against the defined construct.
- e. Scaling of the items.
- f. The design of the research questionnaire to validate the measurement tool.
- g. The design of the sampling frame.

- h. The investigation of the internal consistency, content, and construct validity of the measurement tool using SPSS (SPSS, 2011).
- i. The investigation of the factorial validity of the SPSLI using a confirmatory rather than an exploratory approach using AMOS (Arbuckle, 2011a).

Second, the validity of the hypothesized model was tested with structural equation modeling (SEM). All of the predicted pathways among all variables in the hypothesized model were grounded in theory and empirical research. The process enumerated by Byrne (2010) was utilized which allowed the pathways to be represented by a series of structural equations that were modeled in order to be able to fully conceptualize the theory. These models were statistically tested as whole units to determine goodness of fit and relations between variables.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered in this study:

- 1) What are the reliability and validity of the Sorokin Psychosocial Love Inventory (SPSLI)?
- 2) What are the levels of love actions (high, low, and hate) toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced?
- 3) What are the main predictors of anger and hate as well as the main mediators between hate and love actions toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced?

Research Design

This study was a cross-sectional survey design. The design was cross-sectional because the data were gathered at essentially one point in time and was contextual

because the individuals participating had all been divorced or were currently going through a divorce.

Sampling

The survey was administered to individuals who attend the Jefferson County Families in Transition Program (FIT) and to those people who were going through a divorce or had been divorced and had logged into a secure online survey provided through the University of Louisville BLUE system. For the FIT program convenience sampling was used inviting those who went through the program during the data collection period to participate. FIT is a Jefferson County, Kentucky court-mandated divorce adjustment program for parents and their children designed to help them cope more effectively with the problems that result from divorce. For the online survey, a snowball sampling technique was used, where the link was emailed to certain groups of people and then they were requested to forward the link to anyone they knew who were divorced or going through a divorce. The FIT program provided 149 participants and 381 individuals participated in the online survey for a total of 530 respondents.

Data collection

The focus of data collection was to gain as many people who were going through a divorce or who had already been divorced to complete a survey. In order to increase response rates, reduce item non-response, and reduce social (C. Hendrick, et al., 1998) desirability bias various data collections strategies were used. The participants from the FIT program were asked to fill out a paper survey (Appendix A) from October 2011 through January 2012. During this time an online survey was populated through the University of Louisville Blue system that also started in October 2011 and ended in

January 2012. Both the paper and online surveys were prepared in easy to read font styles, all questions were numbered and the response items were easy to mark. The survey began with a consent preamble which gave the names, phone numbers, and email addresses of the primary investigator and co-investigator in case the participants had any questions about the survey. The consent preamble approved by the University of Louisville Human Subjects Committee also contained detailed information about the study, the possible risks and benefits and the amount of time it would take to complete the survey.

The paper version was handed out by the leaders of the FIT training program at approved sites through Louisville, Kentucky at the beginning of the training session. After they were completed they were returned to the leader and picked up at the end of the day. The online survey was advertised in the University of Louisville Today notice sent to all University of Louisville employees, faculty and students two times over the course of three months, sent to co-workers at a social service delivery agency, sent to church members of various churches, advertised on social media including Facebook and Twitter and also emailed to national divorce support groups, as well as a men's group. The online survey contained a URL link that was easily accessible by potential participants and which became inactive on February 2, 2012 when data collection was terminated.

Human Subjects Protection

The study was approved by the University of Louisville Institutional Review Board. It involved adult human subjects and it was necessary to assess the risks and benefits of the study. There were no foreseeable risks to the participants in this study.

The term “risk” refers to psychological or physical injury, social, legal, and financial harm (Dunn & Chadwick, 1999). This study did not involve the use of deception, drugs or devices, covert observation, special participant populations, induction of mental and/or physical stress, procedures that may cause physical harm to the participant, issues commonly regarded as socially unacceptable, or procedures that might be regarded as an invasion of privacy. A consent preamble was placed at the beginning of the survey in both the paper and online version of the survey. Anonymity was guaranteed since names or addresses were not taken when participants completed the survey. Participation was voluntary and respondents had to either be currently going through a divorce or had been through a divorce in the past.

Measures

Reasons for Divorce, Time since Divorce, Age and Gender

The question related to the reasons for the divorce was asked with a list of potential reasons provided to the participants, and asking them to select the main reason for the divorce. The list was based on the most cited reasons for divorce as recorded in the literature (Kitson & Holmes, 1992).

Time since divorce was asked with a basic question on the years and months that have passed since the divorce. The actual data used was based on years, with those going through a divorce having a value of 0 and the rest of the data rounded off to reflect only years. Participants were also asked to list their age in years and gender.

These questions formed part of Section A of both the paper and online survey and entitled “Some basic Information about yourself.” This first section also included additional background questions related to divorce, religious affiliation, educational

attainment and health that were used to describe the sample. The items are found in Appendix A, Section A.

Attorney Influence

Attorneys play a major role in the divorce process most times influencing outcomes. They are guided by a Lawyer Code of Ethics in all states that outline the parameters of lawyer conduct when dealing with the public, the court and other attorneys. A scale was developed based on the New York Standards of Civility which formalized a set of principles of behavior that lawyer, judges, and court employees should pursue (Kaye et al., 1997). Although the standards are broken down into four parts the section that focused on lawyers' duties to other lawyers, litigants and witnesses was used to develop a set of 9 questions. The first directive in the standards is for lawyers to be courteous and civil in all professional dealings with other persons, specifically, they should act civil regardless of the ill feelings that their clients many have toward others. From this basic tenet two questions were developed as shown in Appendix A, Section B (Question 78- *My lawyer acted civil toward my former spouse*; Question 82- *My former spouse's lawyer acted civil toward me*). The second section of this first part was a directive that encouraged lawyers to disagree without being disagreeable. It further clarified that effective representation does not require antagonistic or acrimonious behavior. From this directive two questions were developed as shown in Appendix A, Section B (Question 79- *My former spouse's lawyer increased my negative feelings toward my former spouse*; Question 84- *My former spouse's divorce lawyer increased my negative feelings toward my former spouse*). The third section focused on lawyers cooperation with other lawyers to avoid litigation or if started resolve it in a timely

fashion. This section included a specific section that encouraged lawyers to negotiate and agree with opposing counsel when it is practicable to do so. From this section three questions were developed as shown on Appendix A, Section B (Question 80- *The divorce process would have been easier without the lawyers*, Question 83- *The divorce process would have been less hostile without the lawyers*, Question 85- *The lawyers made the divorce process longer than it needed to be*). The last part focused on a lawyer's duty to be respectful and protect a client's interest. From this section two questions were developed as shown in Appendix A, Section B (Question 81- *My divorce lawyer had my best interest at heart*; Question 86- *The divorce lawyers treated each other with respect*). The participants were advised to only complete the scale if attorneys were involved in the divorce. Their responses were measured on a 5 point Likert scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree). The last column indicated a "not applicable" response to account for situations where only one lawyer was used in the process by one of the spouses.

Unbalanced Equity

Equity was measured by the one item Hatfield Global Measure of Equity/Inequity (Hatfield, Walster, & Berscheid, 1978). This scale focused on the "give and take" that looked at the contributions and outcomes of the marriage relationship in a self-rated scale that measures inputs and outcomes with a single item. The validity of this global measure was shown to be good relative to other types of measures of equity (Vaananen, Buunk, Kivimaki, Pentti, & Vahtera, 2005). It was reported that this scale is conceptually closest to explaining equity and measures the balance of inputs and outcomes as accurately as more involved equity scales (Van Horn, Schaufeli, & Taris, 2001). Although the scale is short it has been found to have

reasonable reliability. (Canary & Stafford, 1992; S. Sprecher, 1986) In a longer version of the equity measure it was found that the measure possessed reasonable reliability and validity (Cronbach α for total inputs = .87; for total outputs scales = .90).(Traupmann, Petersen, Utne, & Hatfield, 1981). The item 76 can be found in Appendix A, Section B.

Negative Attachment Styles

Attachment was measured by a Four-Category Model of attachment styles in adulthood. This 4 item scale measures secure, dismissing, preoccupied and fearful attachment styles. This model depicts people with a secure sense of self as comfortable with intimacy and autonomy, those with a dismissing sense of self as dismissive of intimacy and counter dependent, those with a preoccupied sense of self as preoccupied with relationships and those with a fearful sense of self as fearful of intimacy and socially avoidant. The focus was mainly on the negative attachment styles. The overall scale showed good internal consistency including overall discrimination between the four attachment groups (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph f. (item 2 (dismissing), item 4 (fearful), item 5 (preoccupied), and item 6 (secure).

Predisposition toward Anger

Predisposition toward anger was operationalized as trait anger that was measured with the Trait Anger subscale of the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-1 (STAXI-2) (Spielberger, 1999). The trait anger subscale consists of 10 items that measure a person's predisposition to become angry. It is a stable personality attribute that is analogous to having a propensity to experience anger. Previous studies have shown good psychometric properties for the full scale and an alpha coefficient for the trait anger scale

of 0.85 (Calvete, Estevez, Lopez de Arroyabe, & Ruiz, 2005). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph e.

Anger Toward Former Spouse

Anger toward former spouse was adapted from the Frustration Subscale of the Inner Interaction Scale of Social Functioning as developed by (Faul, 1995) to reflect feelings of anger as specifically felt towards a former spouse. The nine item scale was mixed in with the SPSLI. Anger toward a former spouse has been operationalized by (Faul, 1995) as:

Feelings of discontentment that have their origin in the interruption of previous goal directed actions due to problems experienced within the person and within his/her environment. These problems prevent the individual to achieve his aspirations in life. Feelings like anger, frustration, irritation, impatience, embitterment and suspicion forms part of the individual's experiences.(Faul, 1995, p. 132).

Previous goal directed activities were seen as activities related to building a marital relationship with the previous spouse that has now been interrupted by the divorce, resulting in the inability to achieve the aspirations of a happy marital life. The original validation study for this scale showed high reliability with an Alpha coefficient of 0.84 and had evidence of content and construct validity (Faul, 1995). The items are found in Appendix A, section B, items 5,12,15,24,27,43,44,46,49.

Hate Toward Former Spouse

Hate toward former spouse formed part of the SPSLI. Five dimensions were formulated using Sorokin's theory that identified hate as those actions that are the

antithesis to love. The operationalization of the five dimensions and the items used to measure them are discussed under the Scale Development Section.

Altruism

Altruistic love. Altruistic love was measured by the agape subscale of the Love Attitudes Short Form Scale as used in the General Social Survey (GSS) for questions on altruistic love (C. Hendrick, et al., 1998; T. W. Smith, 2006). The original Love Attitudes Scale (LAS) was developed to measure six of Lee's (1973) love styles (eros, ludus, storge, pragma, mania and agape). The factor structure of the LAS showed a clean factor structure accounting for between 62% and 66% of the variance as reported by different studies (C. Hendrick, et al., 1998). The agape subscale of the short form reported a Cronbach alpha of 0.85 in the original study and an alpha of 0.81 in the GSS. It is important to note that the 2002 empathy and altruism module of the GSS was supported by the Fetzer Institute and the 2004 module was supported by the Institute for Research on Unlimited love. The Institute for Research on Unlimited Love is the foundation that supported the original revival in the 90s of the study of Sorokin's theory of love. The items were mixed in with the other altruistic love scales and are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph b. (items 11, 17, 18, 21).

Altruistic values. Altruistic values were measured by four items of the Attitudes Toward Helping Others Subscale (AHO) (Webb, et al., 2000) as used in the General Social Survey (GSS) (T. W. Smith, 2006). This scale focused on attitudes toward helping others and measured altruistic values from someone giving the least to giving the most in altruistic response. The subscale reported a Cronbach alpha of 0.79 in the original study but only reported an alpha in the GSS of 0.55 (T. W. Smith, 2006). Factor analysis

revealed a factor structure with factor loadings of 0.40 or higher in the original study (Webb, et al., 2000). This analysis was not repeated for the GSS data. The items were mixed in with the other altruistic love scales and are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph b (items 1, 31, 7, 5).

Altruistic behavior. Altruistic behavior was measured by eleven items that focused on altruistic behaviors that were performed by someone for the benefit of others not personally known (i.e. donated blood, give money, volunteered, etc.) and four items that referred to altruistic behaviors specifically targeted towards people personally known (i.e. helped finding a job, lent money, etc.) The 11 item scale was part of the General Social Survey (GSS) and the four item scale was part of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) (T. W. Smith, 2006). The 15 items were taken from four different empathy and altruism studies focused on helping behaviors (Amato, 1990; R. C. Johnson et al., 1989; Khanna, Singh, & Rushton, 1993; Rushton, 1981; Rushton, Chrisjohn, & Fekken, 1981; T. W. Smith, 2000). The 11 item scale used in the GSS reported a Cronbach alpha of 0.61 and the ISSP reported a Cronbach alpha of 0.68 (T. W. Smith, 2000). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraphs c and d (items 1-11 in paragraph c and 1-4 in paragraph d).

Emotions

Compassion. Compassion was measured using five items of the Santa Clara Compassion Scale (Hwang, Plante, & Lackey, 2008). This scale was a shorter version of the 21 item Sprecher and Fehr Compassionate Love Scale which is a well-known, respected, valid and reliable scale ($\alpha = 0.95$) (S. Sprecher & Fehr, 2005). The scale measured compassion by looking at person's feelings about extending themselves to

others when others are in need of help. The short version scale reported a Cronbach Alpha of 0.90 and excellent factor loadings on one factor whereas the original scale had three factors (Hwang, et al., 2008). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph f (items 1, 3, 7, 8, 9).

Empathy. Empathy was measured by the seven item Empathic Concern Scale (ECS) that is a subscale of the 28 item Davis Empathy Scale (M.H. Davis, 1980; M. H. Davis, 1994 3196). The ECS was used in the General Social Survey (GSS) (T. W. Smith, 2006). The subscale had values ranging from giving the least empathic response to most empathic response. In the GSS study, a Cronbach Alpha of 0.75 is reported together with an inter-item correlation average of .296 (T. W. Smith, 2000). In the original validation study, factor analysis provided strong support for the multidimensionality of empathy with the overall Empathy Scale showing a reliability of $\alpha=0.76$. The ECS subscale had a reliability of $\alpha=0.72$ for males and $\alpha=0.70$ for females in the original study (M.H. Davis, 1980; M. H. Davis, 1994), with other studies showing reliability as high as $\alpha=0.82$ (M.H. Davis, 1983; S. A. Lee, 2009) Many researchers have used this subscale as a measure of general trait sympathy (Carlo & Randall, 2002; Lindsey, Carlozzi, & Eells, 2001). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph a (items 1-7).

Sympathy. Sympathy was measured by the eighteen item Lee's Sympathy Scale which consisted of items that measured trait sympathy (S. A. Lee, 2009). The scale consisted of three subscales, namely, Sympathy for the Disempowered Scale (SDS), Sympathy for the Feelings of Others Scale (SFS) and the Sympathy for Animals Scale (SAS). The validation completed on this scale showed an overall coefficient alpha of 0.90, with the subscale reliabilities indicated as $\alpha=0.86$ for the SAS, $\alpha=0.85$ for the SDS

and $\alpha=0.81$ for the SFS. Construct validity analysis showed that the overall scale as well as the subscales correlated well with constructs which was a priori hypothesized as constructs that were similar to trait sympathy and it did not correlate well with constructs and demographics which was a priori hypothesized as things that were not similar to trait sympathy (S. A. Lee, 2009). The items are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph g (items 1-18).

Collectivism

Collectivism was measured using the Converging Measurement of Horizontal and Vertical Individualism and Collectivism Scale (Triandis, 1995). This scale was developed to provide a polythetic view of the constructs. In the past these two constructs were thought of as dichotomous with people either exhibiting one characteristic or the other. This scale places the two constructs on an axis that acknowledges humans ability to be both individualistic and collectivist. In this understanding, individualism and collectivism are comprised of four defining attributes, namely, a definition of self that is personal or collective and independent or interdependent, a choice between personal or group goals, exchange versus communal relationships and a focus on social norms versus personal attitudes. In the Horizontal Collectivism (HC) pattern individuals emphasize group goals and strive to be similar to others within the group. They favor interdependence and sociability tending to not submit easily to authority. In the Vertical Collectivism (VC) pattern individuals focus on maintaining their in-group integrity and let go of their personal goals for the sake of their in-group. They tend to support competitions of the in-group with out-groups even to the extent that if in-group authorities want them to act in

ways that are distasteful to them they do it because it benefits their in-group (Triandis, 1995).

The validation on this scale showed good factor loading for the four axes and good reliability reporting a Cronbach alpha of 0.74 for horizontal collectivism, 0.68 for vertical collectivism, 0.67 for horizontal individualism and 0.74 for vertical individualism (Triandis, 1995). Collectivism was measured using the eight item subscale of horizontal and vertical collectivism that focused on collectivist characteristics that are collective, interdependent, focus on group goals and social norms (Triandis, 1995). The items are found in Appendix A, section C, paragraph h, (HC-items 2,12,14,16, VC- items 4, 6, 8, 10).

Spirituality

Spirituality was measured with three of the forms of love (religious, ethical, ontological) identified by Sorokin and operationalized by Levin. These forms of love were subscales on the twenty four item, six factor Levin & Kaplan Sorokin multidimensional inventory of love experience scale (SMILE) (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). This scale was the first scale based on the work of Pitirim Sorokin and focused on the forms of love as enunciated by Sorokin. All forms but the physical form was included in the scale. Physical love was not included because Sorokin's explanation of physical love did not refer to a specific form through which love could be expressed to another. Rather, it referred to the way that love could be expressed through affirmation of the energies of the universe (Sorokin, 1954b). Due to the different nature of the forms in comparison to the other forms it was excluded from the instrument (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). The confirmatory factor analysis yielded four-item measurement models in all six

forms of love and for each individual subscale the indices of overall fit were in the ideal range and all factor loadings were strong and statistically significant. Cronbach Alpha's for each of the subscales were reported as follows: religious love $\alpha= 0.92$, ethical love $\alpha= 0.84$, ontological love $\alpha= 0.74$, biological love $\alpha=0.70$, psychological love $\alpha=0.65$ and social love $\alpha=0.74$. The overall scale reported a Cronbach alpha of 0.77 . The interesting finding in the validation of this scale is the absence of correlation between biological love and the other subscales, except for a small correlation with psychological love. This result led the developer to surmise that biological love is distinct from the other forms of love, showing only some connection with psychological love. The importance of this finding is that biological love, which refers to romantic or sexual passion, and psychological love, which is related to interpersonal feelings and attachments, are more similar to the usual conceptualization of love currently being used in the field of psychology. However, the other forms of love are very different from the current ways in which love is conceptualized by researchers in the field. For this study biological love was not included in the model. Also, psychological and social loves were not included due to the similarities between love actions and these forms of love. The items were mixed in with the other altruistic love scales and are found in Appendix A, Section C, paragraph b (items 2,3,4,6,8,9,10,14,15,25,26,28,).

Love Actions

Love was measured through the newly developed SPSLI. The different subscales of the SPSLI, together with its operational definitions and items are discussed in the scale development section.

Scale Development

The classical measurement model will be used to guide the development of a scale for this study. This model assumes that the items generated are equivalent measures of the underlying construct (DeVellis, 2012). Classical measurement theory distinguishes between the true score, which is the theoretical value each subject has on the construct and the observed score, which is the score actually chosen on the scale. The observed score includes both the true score and random error. In multiple observations errors will tend to average zero since errors are assumed to emanate from a population with a mean of zero (W. W. Hudson, 1982). The classical measurement model bases the amount of error in the observed scores. Having a scale exhibit low error is an indication that the scale is a highly reliable measurement instrument (Nurius & Hudson, 1993). It is important to have a guiding theoretical framework to guide the process of scale development (Faul & VanZyl, 2004). Once a theoretical framework is understood each area or areas of assessment needs to be operationally defined. The underlying phenomenon or construct to be measured is then defined and used as a guide for development of the individual items of the scale. This underlying construct is often called a latent variable because it is hidden and its strength changes (DeVellis, 2012). When the latent variable and the measure have a causal relationship then it can be inferred that there is an empirical relationship between the two.

The domain sampling model is another criterion of classical measurement theory. It assumes that a particular measurement can be composed of responses to a random sample of items from a hypothetical domain of items (Faul & VanZyl, 2004). The score a subject obtains if all items in the domain were used is the true score. The extent of the

correlation between the score received and the true score indicates the reliability of the sample (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994).

Operational definitions

The definition of love as it is used in this study was discussed in Chapter 2. The following are the operational definitions for each of the constructs which have been called dimensions that are being used in this study:

1. Intensive love is other-regarding actions that range from little loss to self to great loss to self.
2. Extensive love is other regarding actions starting with the love of oneself, extending to family and friends, and extending further towards all human beings, without regard for who they are and how different their actions are from ours.
3. Pure love refers to other-regarding actions that range from impure love that is but a means to a selfish end, to other-regarding actions that are motivated by love alone without expectations.
4. Adequate love is other regarding actions ranging from actions where the subjective motive is loving, but the objective consequence is non-loving or the subjective motive is non-loving, but the objective consequence is loving to wise and creative other regarding actions that are both subjectively and objectively loving and in unity.
5. Duration love is other regarding actions that span from the shortest possible moment to the whole life of an individual.

The definition of hate, the opposite of love, has also been discussed in Chapter 2 based on Sorokin's theory. The following are the operational definitions for the hate dimensions of the SPSLI:

1. Hate intensity is measured by those actions that are uncaring, callous, cruel, and uncompassionate and result in much loss to self.
2. Hate extensity is measured by those actions that spread hatred to others regardless of who the recipients are.
3. Hate purity is measured by those actions that are hateful and motivated by hate alone.
4. Hate Adequacy is measured by those actions whose subjective and objective goal is in unity with hate.
5. Hate duration is measured by those actions that promote hate for long periods of time (Sorokin, 1954b).

Item Creation

The above definitions were developed after the writings of Pitirim Sorokin and the literature related to love were critically reviewed. In addition, an expert review was conducted of the definitions and items by an expert panel. Adhering to the domain sampling model of measurement there are an infinite number of possible items that can measure a construct (Faul & VanZyl, 2004; W. W. Hudson, 1982). It is important to choose items that will best measure the construct that can lead to strong validity. Initial items were generated using statements about the constructs. The list method (W. W. Hudson, 1982) was employed that first listed the attribute of the construct and then the item based on that attribute was generated. This two step or list method was repeated

until a small item pool was developed for each construct. Because of the complexity of the underlying theory 4 items per construct were chosen. The pool of items was then sent to the expert panel consisted of 16 members, namely, 2 Sorokin experts, 4 academics, 3 people with master's degrees, 3 undergraduates and 4 divorcees. Typically only five experts are recommended to review a proposed instrument to detect marginal or bad items (Netemeyer, Bearden, & Sharma, 2003) but because of the complexity of the theory more were recruited. The experts were sent an email that contained an attachment that listed definitions for the five dimensions and a list of items for each of the three anchor points defined for the dimensions, namely, a high hate anchor point that is the direct opposite of the high positive love anchor point, and then a low love anchor point that were defined by Sorokin. The experts were asked to evaluate each item against the definitions provided as to clarity and relevance (see Appendix B, Expert Review). Their feedback was utilized to revise the items before including them in the final survey. The final items for high and low love are shown in Table 2, and the final items for hate are shown in Table 3. These items are also located in Appendix A, Section B.

Table 2***Final Items on SPSLI- Love***

Item	High Intensity
28	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs.
18	Negative effects on me won't stop me from helping my former spouse
38	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being.
57	I will sacrifice my own needs to meet the needs of my former spouse.
Low Intensity	
6	I act respectful toward my former spouse.
40	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.
19	I act friendly toward my former spouse.
35	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.
High Extensity	
32	Even though he/she is no longer part of my family, I am kind toward my former spouse
1	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.
34	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.
42	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.
Low Extensity	
51	I help my family/friends accept the divorce.
39	I act with appreciation toward those who support me during the divorce.
7	I take/took care of myself during the divorce.
67/72	I act sympathetic toward my children/family/friends having to deal with the divorce.
High Purity	
29	I give freely to my former spouse without expecting anything back.
55	I provide for my former spouse's well-being without expecting anything back.
63	I support my former spouse without needing support back.
2	I meet the needs of my former spouse, without asking anything in return.
Low Purity	
47	In the hope of receiving something back I am friendly with my former spouse.
61	In the hope of getting something back I give to my former spouse.
60	In the hope of getting something in return I help my former spouse.
69/74	In the hope of getting something back I encourage my former spouse to spend more time with my children/family/our friends.

High Adequacy	
48	When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.
64	When I know it is good for the well-being of my former spouse, I provide for him/her.
54	When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her.
36	When I know it will be healthy for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.
Low Adequacy	
9	No matter what I do for my former spouse, it keeps hurting him/her.
11	I give to my former spouse what he/she desires, but it ends up not being good for him/her.
45	I have no intention of helping my former spouse, but things I do tend to help him/her.
8	I give things to my former spouse that are meaningless to me, but may be meaningful to him/her.
High Duration	
3	I put in time to develop a better relationship with my former spouse.
26	I maintain a positive relationship with my former spouse.
58	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.
59	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.
Low Duration	
30	Every once in a while I help my former spouse.
41	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.
53	Every once in a while I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.
23	Every once in a while I act with compassion toward my former spouse.

The 20 items found below were measured in relation to each of the hate constructs and are found in Appendix A, Section B. The items are shown in Table 3.

Table 3***Final items on the SPSLI - Hate***

Item	Hate Intensity
62	I will lose something cherished to hurt my former spouse.
56	I will lose something cherished to be cruel towards my former spouse
62	Even if it means people will dislike me, I purposefully spread ill-will about my former spouse.
66/71	I will damage my relationship with the children/family/friends to keep them away from my former spouse.
Hate Extensity	
20	I am bitter toward people because of the divorce.
22	I go out of my way to show the world that marriage relationships are bad.
16	I am doing everything in my power to harm the family/friends of my former spouse.
68/73	I do what it takes to damage the relationship between my former spouse and the children/family/spouse.
Hate Purity	
13	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse.
17	I do hateful things to my former spouse.
25	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse.
10	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse.
Hate Adequacy	
14	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/ her.
37	I refuse to give to my former spouse what he/she needs, knowing my refusal will harm him/her.
33	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, knowing it will hurt him/her.
70/75	I keep the children/family/friends away from my former spouse, knowing it is hurting him/her deeply.
Hate Duration	
50	For the rest of my life I will act hateful toward my former spouse.
21	For the rest of my life I will blame my former spouse.
52	For the rest of my life I will fight with my former spouse.
4	For the rest of my life I will treat my former spouse badly.

Scaling

After the items were developed they were scaled on a 5-point Likert scale. Likert scales are typically used in instruments measuring opinions, beliefs and attitudes (DeVellis, 2012). The items were presented with a declarative statement that was

followed by responsive options in equal intervals that varied from strongly disagree to strongly agree.

Scale Validation

After the items were developed and scaled, they were analyzed to evaluate the reliability and validity of the scale. The following section outlines the steps followed to establish the reliability and validity of the scale and to test the underlying theory.

Step 1: Reliability and content validity on the item level for subscales as unidimensional units

Reliability is concerned with the extent to which a measurement tool produces the same results under similar circumstances (Faul & Van Zyl, 2004; Springer, Abell, & Hudson, 2002). In classical measurement theory, reliability is based on the amount of error in observed scores (Faul & Van Zyl, 2004). The Cronbach alpha coefficient was used in this study since it is the most widely used measure of internal consistency. Alpha reliabilities of .80 and greater are indicative of a reliable measurement tools (Faul & VanZyl, 2004). First, the reliabilities of the different subscales were investigated and items that did not perform well within the subscale analysis were removed.

Reliability was investigated together with content validity on the item level. Content validity is concerned with whether the items actually measure the full range of meanings associated with a certain domain (DeVellis, 2012). Content validity, at the item level, was established for each construct by examining the inter-item correlation matrix and making sure they were $> .30$, examining the corrected item-total correlations to assure they were $> .45$, and determining the mean of all corrected item-total correlations to assure that they were $> .50$. If items did not meet this criterion they were discarded and not included in the final subscales (Faul & VanZyl, 2004).

Step 2: Confirmatory factor analysis – First order model

After the reliability and content validity on the item level was completed, the SPSLI was subjected to a first order confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), using AMOS 20 (Arbuckle, 2011b) to determine if the responses to the SPSLI could be explained by the five subscales. The focus here was on testing Sorokin's love theory. It was a priori assumed that each item would have a nonzero loading on the subscale it was designed to measure, and zero loadings on all other factors. It was further hypothesized that all five subscales would be correlated, and that the error terms associated with the item measurements would be uncorrelated (Brown, 2006.; Byrne, 2010) Model evaluation was done by first reviewing the parameter estimates in terms of their feasibility, appropriateness of their standard errors and their statistical significance. The model as a whole was evaluated with different goodness of fit statistics as recommended by (Byrne, 2010) and shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Goodness of Fit Statistics Used To Evaluate Model

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Reference	Explanation of Statistic
CMIN/DF	Below 3	Klein, 1998	Chi-square/df
CFI	Close to 0.95	Byrne, 2010	Similar to the GFI, taking sample size into account
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6	Hu & Bentler, 1999	The root mean square error of approximation

Model misspecification was detected by investigating the standardized residuals and modification indices. The standardized residuals represent estimates of the number of standard deviations the observed residuals are from the zero residuals that would exist if

the model was a perfect fit. Values above 2.58 were considered large (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1993). The modification indices provide information as to how much the χ^2 would drop if the parameter was freely estimated. The focus here was on error covariances and regression weights. Additional parameters based on model misspecification were only included if they were substantively meaningful. Also, additional items were only removed if the standardized residuals showed clear evidence of model misspecification (Byrne, 2010).

Step 3: Confirmatory factor analysis – Second order model

After the first order CFA, a second order CFA was performed to test the hypothesis that responses to the SPSLI could be explained by five first-order factors and one second order factor named High Love, Low Love or High Hate, depending on the model being tested. For this model it was a priori assumed that each item had a nonzero loading on the first-order factor (subscale) it was designed to measure, and zero loadings on the other first-order factors. It was also hypothesized that the error terms associated with each item were uncorrelated, and that covariation among the five first-order factors would be fully explained by their regression on the second order factor (Byrne, 2010; Brown, 2006).

Once the second order CFA was completed, a final reliability and content validity analysis on the item level was completed for high love, low love and high hate as a second order unidimensional scale.

Step 4: Convergent and discriminant construct validity

Convergent and discriminant construct validity at the scale level was established by developing and testing four a priori hypotheses between the latent variable and other

variables. First, the new scale should correlate the lowest with demographic variables such as being full time employed, having another spouse present, being White, having an income above \$50,000, , times being divorced, and amount of people living in the house, since they have no apparent correlation with love actions for people going through a divorce. These were considered Class I variables that provide an indication of discriminant construct validity as there should be little to no relationship between the subscales. Second, the love scale should correlate moderately with the different mediators identified in the conceptual model. The hate scales should correlate moderately with the different independent variables identified in the conceptual model. These were considered Class II variables that provide beginning evidence of convergent construct validity as the relationship between these variables and love or hate should be moderate. The variables that were hypothesized to have the greatest correlation with high love were low love and vice versa and high hate and anger toward spouse. These variables were Class III variable and were evidence of convergent construct validity at the scale level.

Data Analysis

The first research question, **What are the reliability and validity of the Sorokin Psychosocial Love Inventory (SPSLI)?** was answered by following the scale development and scale validation processes described above.

The second research question, **What are the levels of love actions (high, low, and hate) toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced?** was answered by creating tables of descriptive statistics associated with scores on the SPSLI and its subscales.

The third research question, **What are the main predictors of anger and hate as well as the main mediators between hate and love actions toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced?** was answered by testing the validity of the hypothesized structure through structural equation modeling (SEM). SEM can be described as a combination of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and multiple regression (Ullman, 2001). SEM consists of both a measurement model, that is essentially the CFA and a structural model (Byrne, 2010). The CFA allows for the pattern of observed variables for the latent constructs that are presented in the hypothesized model. It also allows for testing of the reliability of the observed variables (Byrne, 2010). With the specific structural model tested in this study the direct and indirect relationships that existed between the variables were specifically identified. The object of the analysis was to estimate the strength of the relationships between variables as they were structured in the model. It was then possible to gauge how well the model fits the data (Meyers, Gamst, & Guarino, 2006). Using bootstrapping it was possible to accurately estimate both the indirect and direct effects of all variables on high love. Indirect effects were modeled as first the product of each individual pathway section leading from the variable to high love, and then the sum of all these products for the different pathways in the model. Mediation was tested by evaluating how the direct pathway between hate and love was reduced when the mediators were added to the model. The difference between beta values determines the amount of mediation that has occurred.

Power

It is suggested that in order to have enough power for structural equation modeling the sample size should be based on estimates of model degrees of freedom and effect size. Hoelter's index estimates a sample size that would be sufficient to yield an adequate model fit (Byrne, 2010). For this model, the Hoelter's index was 151 showing that an actual sample of 518 that was eventually used to test the final model was more than sufficient.

Missing Values

According to Tabachnick and Fidell (Tabachnick & Fidell, 2001), if missing values are not more than 10% of the overall values and are random it is suggested that they be replaced by the series mean. In this study, no missing values were more than 10% of the overall values and they were random, therefore they could be legitimately replaced by the series mean.

Five cases did not provide enough information to be valuable for analysis and was subsequently discarded from the study. Gender was not identified for five cases. Due to the inability for AMOS to handle missing data, these cases were also not included in the model testing section of this study.

Normality

A very important assumption of SEM analysis is that the data are multivariate normal in nature. What are specifically problematic in SEM analysis are data that are multivariate kurtotic, where the multivariate distribution of the observed variables has both tails and peaks that are different from those characteristics of a multivariate normal distribution. Statistical research has shown that whereas skewness tends to impact tests of

means, kurtosis severely affects tests of variances and covariances. Based on the fact that SEM is based on the analysis of covariance structures, evidence of multivariate kurtosis can be detrimental in SEM analysis. Values equal or greater than 7 are indicative of departure of normality and should be dealt with in a SEM analysis. In this study, the kurtosis values were investigated and resulted in the removal of two outlier cases.

Multicollinearity

When two or more variables are highly correlated ($> .80$) it makes it difficult to determine their separate effects on the DV. When this occurs multicollinearity exists in the data. At that time removing one of the variables, or combining variables may reduce or eliminate multicollinearity. In order to reduce this problem it is recommended that this be addressed prior to execution of the SEM analysis by looking for moderate to high inter-correlations ($\geq .70$). This is done by examining the bivariate and partial correlations. No multicollinearity was detected for the variables in the model.

Summary

This chapter presented the research methods that were being used in this study and included the purpose, design, sampling and data collection strategies. The measures were explained along with a discussion of scale development and strategies for testing a hypothetical model using structural equation modeling. The next chapter will discuss the results of the study.

CHAPTER IV: RESULTS

This chapter presents the results of the study and begins with a description of the sample followed by the validation of the SPLI and development of the hypothetical model to assess a person's ability to exhibit love actions during a divorce.

Data Collection Procedures

The data collection period, ranging from October 2011 through January 2012 for both the Families in Transition Program (FIT) and the online survey which began November 2011 through January 2012, proved to be successful but required a lot of effort to collect data. It was necessary to work with the FIT Coordinator at the Jefferson County Courthouse to determine where classes were scheduled. Upon notification of the schedule the teacher of the class was contacted and arrangements were made to drop the surveys off on the day of class. Surveys were picked up the day of class and entered into SPSS shortly thereafter. Over the FIT survey collection period 146 (28.2%) number of completed surveys were received from 4 locations that had 6 classes. The online survey which was housed in the University of Louisville BLUE System went online October 2011 and required online development and marketing to different groups as discussed in Chapter 3. Over the online collection period 367 (71.8 %) surveys were completed. The effort resulted in an N= 518. Five participants had to be deleted for failure to provide sufficient data overall, two participants were deleted due to high kurtosis values and five participants had to be deleted for failure to indicate their gender.

Description of the Sample

Demographics

The majority of the final sample lived in Kentucky (N=398; 76.8%) with the next highest state being Indiana (N=36; 6.9%). The remaining sample was made up of participants from 28 states, one from Canada, and one from Cyprus, Greece, and two from the United Kingdom. The educational attainment of the participants was on average close to having a bachelor's degree. The sample had on average at least one person living with them and had on average approximately two children. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Demographics of Sample: Education and People at Home

	Mean	SD	Min.	Max.
Years of Education	16.67	3.44	6	30
People at home	2.55	1.31	1	11
Children	1.85	1.15	0	6

Respondents were mainly Caucasian (84.1%) and was fairly wealthy with 56.6% reporting income >\$50,000. Overall the sample was healthy reporting excellent (35.5%) or very good health (38.6%). Also, the majority of the participants worked full time (76.3%). The marital status of the participants showed 38.6% were divorced and 35.5 % married again. In regards to spirituality it was reported that 74.95% (f=388) were spiritual but those that attend religious services amounted only to 34.2% (f=177). A more detailed description of demographic variables is contained in Table 6.

Table 6***Demographics of Sample***

Variable	Label	Number	Valid Percentage
Race: N=512			
	Caucasian/European American	432	84.4
	African American/Black	56	10.9
	American Indian/Native American	5	1.0
	Asian/Asian American	3	0.6
	Hispanic/Latino/Latina	6	1.1
	Other	10	2.0
Household Income: N=518			
	<\$15, 000	28	5.4
	\$15,000-\$25,000	45	8.7
	\$25,000-\$50,000	149	28.8
	\$50,000-\$75,000	124	24.0
	>\$75,000	172	33.2
Health: N=517			
	Excellent	133	25.7
	Very Good	215	41.6
	Good	133	25.7
	Fair	33	6.4
	Poor	3	0.6
Employment status: N=515			
	Working full time	393	76.3
	Working part time	33	6.4
	Unemployed	35	6.8
	Retired	25	4.9
	Student	24	4.7
	Keep house	5	1.0
Marital Status: N=513			
	Married	182	35.5
	Divorced	198	38.6
	Separated	110	21.4
	Widowed	1	0.2
	Member of an unmarried couple	22	4.3
Are you spiritual: N=518			
	Yes	388	74.9
	No	130	25.1
Attend religious services: N=518			
	Yes	177	34.2
	No	341	65.8

The demographics regarding divorce indicated that 76.7% (f=386) of the sample used some type of resource to help them through the divorce process. Family/friend support (f=306; 79.3%) appeared to be the primary resource with therapy (f=214; 63.7%) second. The majority of the sample were divorced only once (f=387; 76.6%). This sample also reported that 68.3% (f=345) initiated the current divorce. A more detailed description of divorce variables are contained in Table 7

Table 7

Divorce Variables

	Number	Valid Percentage
Resources used in divorce: N=386		
Self-help books	146	37.8
Divorce Workshops	66	17.1
Therapy	214	55.4
Court mandated programs	147	38.1
Family/friend support	306	79.3
Church support	112	29.0
Other resources (lawyer, yoga, journaling, online support, home life, Al-Anon, faith, financial counselor, military)	37	1.0
Times divorced: N= 518		
#		
0	45	8.7
1	397	76.6
2	63	12.2
3	9	1.7
4	4	0.8
Times initiated the divorce: N=506		
0	153	30.2
1	314	62.1
2	31	6.1
3	6	1.2
4	2	0.4
Did you initiate your current divorce: N=505		
YES	345	68.3
NO	160	31.7

Demographic Summary. In the general demographics most of the respondents were Caucasian, with most graduated from college. The majority worked full time and

had income over \$50,000 per year. While they consider themselves spiritual many do not attend religious services.

In regards to the divorce demographics for the majority this was their first divorce and it was initiated by the participant. Most used family and friends as a resource to cope with the divorce.

Independent variables predicting anger and hate

Reasons for Divorce

The ten reasons of divorce provided to the participants for selection was grouped into four main groupings, namely infidelity, differences in priorities and expectation, abuse and other. The results in Table 8 shows that the main reason for divorce in this sample was differences in priorities and expectations (f=200; 38.6%). Only infidelity and abuse were used in the model, due to the potential of these reasons to create anger and hate between former spouses.

Table 8

Reasons for Divorce

Reason	f	%
Infidelity	136	26.3
Abuse	123	23.7
Differences in priorities and expectations	200	38.6
Other	59	11.4

Attorney Influence

Although there is a concerted effort in the United States to make the divorce process easier, 75.6% (N=399) of the study sample involved the use of an attorney as shown in Table 9. Out of this sample the majority of the individuals who used an attorney were women (N=280, 71.1%).

The original scale had nine items measuring different feelings towards lawyers in general, own divorce lawyer and the divorce lawyer of the former spouse. After removing 5 items, the Cronbach alpha for the scale was 0.82. One item was incorrectly worded and ended up being a duplicate of another. Two questions asked for an answer about the behaviors of others (my lawyer acted civil toward my former spouse, and the divorce lawyers treated each other with respect), and could therefore be potentially difficult to answer. The other two questions did not add significantly to the reliability of the scale.

The scale showed inter-item correlations ranging between 0.42-0.73 with a mean of 0.53. The scale showed excellent content validity on the item level with a mean item-total correlation of 0.65. The corrected item-total correlations are shown in Table 9.

Table 9

Corrected Item-Total Correlations for Lawyer Scale

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
The divorce process would have been easier without the lawyers	0.64
The divorce process would have been less hostile without the lawyers	0.74
My former spouse's divorce lawyer increased my negative feelings toward my former spouse	0.60
The lawyers made the divorce process longer than it needed to be	0.61
Mean	0.65

For this study, the mean score for dissatisfaction with lawyer involvement was 2.57 (SD= 1.02), with a potential range between 1 and 5, where 1 indicated satisfaction with lawyer involvement and 5 indicated dissatisfaction with lawyer involvement. The sample tended to be more satisfied than dissatisfied with lawyer involvement, with 47% who either strongly disagreed or disagreed with the dissatisfaction statements.

Men tended to score higher indicating more dissatisfaction with lawyers. As indicated in Table 10, women were significantly more satisfied with their lawyers than men.

Table 10

Mean Scores on Gender for Lawyer Dissatisfaction

	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Dissatisfaction with Lawyer	Male	2.94**	.1.03	1-5
	Female	2.43**	.99	1-5

** Results significant at the 0.01 level

Unbalanced Equity

Equity was measured by the one item Hatfield Global Measure of Equity/Inequity (Hatfield, et al., 1978). At least 41% of the sample in this study felt both themselves and their partners were both getting an equally good or bad deal. Nearly 20% felt that their partners got a much better deal than they did, compared to nearly 9% who felt they got a much better deal than their partners, as shown in Table 11 below.

Table 11

Equity Measure

Equity Statements	Frequency	Percent
My partner is getting a much better deal than I am (1)	104	19.7
My partner is getting a somewhat better deal (2)	67	12.7
My partner is getting a slightly better deal (3)	43	8.2
<i>We are both getting an equally good or bad deal (4)</i>	217	41.1
I am getting a slightly better deal (5)	19	3.6
I am getting a much better deal than my partner (6)	32	6.1
I am getting a much better deal than my partner (7)	46	8.7
Total	528	100

A median test was performed in order to show the differences in gender, as shown on Table 12. With the median being 4 (both getting an equally good or bad deal), more females than males felt they got a better deal than their former spouses.

Table 12

Differences in Gender Equity

	Gender	Above Median (4)	Potential Range
Equity	Male	17 (11%)*	1-7
	Female	77 (21%)*	1-7

* Results are significant < 0.05 level

Negative Attachment Styles

Attachment was measured by a Four-Category Model of attachment styles in adulthood (Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991). This 4 item scale measures secure, dismissing, preoccupied and fearful attachment styles. The results of how the sample evaluated their attachment styles are shown in Table 13. On average the sample was seen

as more secure and less preoccupied. Thirty four percent of the sample evaluated the dismissing attachment style as true or very true of them, 36% evaluated the fearful attachment style as true or very true of them, 16% evaluated the preoccupied attachment style as true or very true of them, and 40% evaluated the secure attachment style as true or very true of them.

Table 13

Attachment Styles

Attachment Style	Mean	Median	Range
Dismissing	3.74 (SD=1.87)	4.00	1 - 7
Fearful	3.64 (SD=1.98)	3.82	1 - 7
Preoccupied	3.35 (SD=1.40)	3.00	1 - 7
Secure	4.06 (SD=1.81)	4.00	1 - 7

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to investigate potential differences between males on females on attachment styles. No significant differences were found.

Predisposition toward Anger

Trait anger was measured with the Trait Anger subscale of the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-1 (STAXI-2) (Spielberger, 1999). The reliability analysis on this scale indicated that the trait anger reliability was slightly lower for this study than the original study. ($\alpha=0.81$ vs. $\alpha=0.85$).

The scores on the train anger subscale ranged between 1 and 4. The sample scored just below average on their predisposition toward anger ($M=1.65$; $SD=0.41$). Only 4% had general angry feelings often or almost always. No differences between males and females were detected.

Time since Divorce

Time since the divorce showed a non-normal distribution and was therefore regrouped into an ordinal variable. As can be seen from Table 14, a third of the sample (f=165; 31.9%) was going through their divorce at the time of the study.

Table 14

Time since Divorce

Time	f	%
Currently in the divorce process	165	31.9
Between 1 and 5 years	90	17.4
Between 6 and 15 years	133	25.7
More than 15 years	130	25.1

Age

The mean age of the sample was 46.33 (SD = 11.70) with a median age of 46.31 and the mode was 58. The youngest respondent was 21 and the oldest 77

Independent Variables Summary

In summary, the sample appeared fairly centric on the independent variables examined. The reasons for the divorce were equally distributed between infidelity, differences in expectations and priorities and abuse. Their dissatisfaction with their lawyers was fairly neutral indicating they neither agreed nor disagreed with the questions regarding satisfaction with a lawyer. Women tended to be more satisfied with lawyers than men. Unbalanced equity showed that 41% of the sample did not feel unbalanced equity was present. Women felt they got a slightly better deal than their former husbands. The sample showed themselves as secure and less preoccupied in attachment style with no differentiation between genders. Participants were fairly neutral in terms of their predisposition toward anger with the majority scoring just below average on trait anger. One third of the sample was going through the divorce that was the subject of the study,

with a quarter of the sample being divorced for more than 15 years. The sample were mainly middle aged.

Anger toward Former Spouse

Anger toward former spouse was measured with the Frustration Subscale of the Inner Interaction Scale of Social Functioning as developed by (Faul, 1995) to reflect feelings of anger as specifically felt towards a former spouse. The reliability of this scale was higher than the original validation study ($\alpha=0.90$ vs. $\alpha=0.84$).

The scores for anger toward former spouse ranged between 1 and 5, with a mean score of 2.70 (SD=0.97), indicating that this sample scored just below average on their anger feelings toward their former spouses. Only 23% agreed or strongly agreed with the anger feelings toward former spouse statements.

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender, as shown in Table 15. The results indicate that men tended to exhibit more anger toward their former spouse.

Table 15

Differences in Gender

Anger/hate	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Anger toward former spouse	Male	2.84*	0.97	1-5
	Female	2.64*	0.97	1-5

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Hate

Hate toward former spouse was measured with a new scale specifically developed for this study and based on Sorokin's Theory of Love. The validation of the SPSLI – Hate scale is discussed later in this chapter, together with a description of the sample.

Gender as a predictor of both hate and love

The sample was mainly female (f=370; 71.4%), with just over a quarter being male (f=148; 28.6%).

Mediators between Hate and Love

Altruism

Altruism was measured with three different scales, namely altruistic love as measured by agape scale of the Love Attitudes Scale (C. Hendrick, et al., 1998), altruistic values as measured by items from the Helping Attitude Scale (Nickell, 1998) and items from the Attitude Toward Helping Others subscale (Webb, et al., 2000) and altruistic behavior as measured by altruism studies focused on helping behaviors (Amato, 1990; R. C. Johnson, et al., 1989; Khanna, et al., 1993; Rushton, 1981; Rushton, et al., 1981; T. W. Smith, 2000). These measures were all used in the national General Social Survey of 2002 and 2004 on a national sample of adults living in the United States (2002, N=1366, 2004 N=1329) (T. W. Smith, 2006). The reliability for the altruistic love scale was slightly lower for this sample than for the national sample. The reliability for the altruistic values, the 11 item altruistic behavior as well as the 15 item altruistic behavior scales were all higher for this sample than for the national sample. The reliability results as well as the inter item correlations are shown in Table 16.

Table 16***Reliability Analysis for Altruism***

Subscale	Original study α Reliability	Current study α reliability	Original study inter-item correlations average	Current study inter-item correlations average
Altruistic love	0.81	0.79	.52	.51
Altruistic values	0.55	0.60	.24	.28
Altruistic Behavior (11 items)	0.61	.075	.13	.23
Altruistic Behavior (15 items)	0.68	0.78	.13	.22

Because the 15 item altruistic behavior scale showed higher reliability than the 11 item behavioral scale, it was decided to include this scale in the model and to do all subsequent analysis on this scale.

The mean scores of this sample as well as the mean scores for the national sample in the GSS study are shown in Table 17. From the table it is clear that the sample for this study was comparable to the national sample on altruistic love, values and behaviors. Overall the sample was high on altruistic love and altruistic values, but did not show altruistic behaviors towards others. Further the correlations between altruistic love, values and behaviors were investigated and are shown in Table 17 and Table 18.

Table 17***Mean Scores on Altruism Scales***

	Mean for original GSS study	Mean for this study	Potential range
Altruistic love	16.6	14.11 (SD=3.15)	4 - 20
Altruistic values	14.2	15.68 (SD = 2.64)	4 - 20
Altruistic Behavior	114.3	134.63 (SD=116.63)	0 - 1125

Table 18

Correlations between Altruism Scales

	Altruistic Love	Altruistic Behavior
Altruistic Behavior	.083~	
Altruistic Values	.191**	.141**

~ Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

The results achieved in this study emulate the results of the General Social Survey (J. A. Davis, Smith, & Marsden, 2005). The correlations between Altruistic love, altruistic values and altruistic behaviors are tenuous. They represent values and behaviors that have distinctive characteristics that lend them to an imperfect association. Many of the questions on the Altruistic Behavior scale referred to behaviors that depended on specific opportunities to act that many respondents may not have had. Many questions asked for recollection of minor acts that may not have been remembered. Also, many acts of altruism are dependent on time or situation which will influence whether a person will act altruistically. This may explain the modest correlation between Altruistic Values and Altruistic Behaviors. In terms of the relationship between Altruistic Behaviors and Altruistic Love, a scale that consisted of both attitude and behavior toward a loved one it is clear that this type of specific altruism towards a loved one does not always transfer to other people in general.

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender. The results indicate that the difference between women and men is significant in regards these variables. Men tended to express more altruistic love and altruistic behavior while women expressed more altruistic values. The results are shown in Table 19.

Table 19***Differences in Gender Altruistic Love, Behavior and Values***

Altruism	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Altruistic Love	Male	14.93*	2.89	4-20
	Female	13.84*	3.18	4-20
Altruistic Behavior	Male	157.14**	128.61	0-1125
	Female	126.25**	111.02	0-1125
Altruistic Values	Male	15.14*	2.71	4-20
	Female	15.87*	2.60	4-20

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

Emotions

Compassion. Compassion was measured using the five items of the Santa Clara Brief Compassion Scale (Hwang, et al., 2008). The reliability and internal consistency results are slightly lower for this study than what was reported in the original study, but still acceptable. The results are shown in Table 20.

Table 20***Reliability Analysis for Compassionate Love***

Subscale	Original study α Reliability	Current study α reliability	Original study inter-item correlations average	Current study inter-item correlations average
Compassion	0.90	0.80	0.65	0.61

For this study, the mean compassion score was 5.00 (SD=1.07), with a potential range between 1 and 7. Twenty two percent had an average score of 6 or higher indicating true or very true on all five compassion statements. Overall, the sample had a slightly higher than average score on compassion indicating moderately high compassion for this sample. Much like the original validation study on the Santa Clara Brief Compassion Scale women tended to score higher on the scale in the present study than

men. This finding has been consistent in the literature when measuring compassion (Sprecher & Fehr, 2005). An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender as shown on Table 21.

Table 21

Mean Scores on Gender for Compassionate Love

	Mean for original study for Men	Mean for original study for Women	Mean for study for men	Mean for study for women	Potential range
Compassion	4.24** (SD=1.16)	5.02** (SD=1.19)	4.70** (SD=1.15)	5.12** (SD=1.01)	1 - 7

** Results significant at the 0.01 level.

Empathy. Empathy was measured by the seven item Empathic Concern Scale (ECS), that is a subscale of the 28 item Davis Empathy Scale (M.H. Davis, 1980; M. H. Davis, 1994). The ECS was used in the national General Social Survey of 2002 and 2004 on a national sample of adults living in the United States (2002, N=654, 2004 N=669) (T. W. Smith, 2006). The reliability analysis done on the original scale (Davis 1980), and the GSS study showed similar results to those completed for this study as shown in Table 22.

Table 22

Reliability Analysis for Empathy

Subscale	Original study α reliability	GSS study α reliability	Current study α reliability	GSS study inter-item correlation average	Current study inter-item correlations average
Empathetic Concern scale	0.71	0.75	0.76	0.30	0.33

The mean total score for the ECS in the GSS sample was 28, with scores ranging from 7 (for someone giving the least empathic response to all items) to 35 (for the most

empathic). For this sample, the mean total score was 30 (SD=4.25), indicating a slightly higher empathic response than those portrayed in the national sample. Fifteen percent of the sample had a total score of 35, indicating they were very empathic individuals.

Similar to the results shown for compassion, women scored higher in the present study on empathy than men. This finding is similar to the GSS study findings (SMITH) and has been consistent in the literature when measuring empathy (S. Sprecher & Fehr, 2005). An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender as shown on Table 23.

Table 23

Mean Scores on Gender for Empathy

	Mean for original study for Men	Mean for original study for Women	Mean for study for men	Mean for study for women	Potential range
Empathy	26.6**	29.2**	27.58** (SD=3.77)	30.65** (SD=4.62)	7 - 35

** Results significant at the 0.01 level.

Sympathy. Sympathy was measured by the eighteen item Lee’s Sympathy Scale which consisted of items that measured trait sympathy (S. A. Lee, 2009). The scale consisted of three subscales, namely, Sympathy for the Disempowered Scale (SDS), Sympathy for the Feelings of Others Scale (SFS) and the Sympathy for Animals Scale (SAS). The reliability on the overall scale is exactly the same as the original validation, about the same on the SFS, but slightly higher on the SDS and slightly lower on the SAS scale. The results are shown in Table 24.

Table 24***Reliability Analysis for Sympathy***

Subscale	Original study α Reliability	Current study α reliability
General Trait Sympathy	0.90	0.90
Sympathy for the Disempowered	0.85	0.91
Sympathy for the Feelings of Others	0.81	0.80
Sympathy for Animals	0.86	0.82

The correlations between the original study over all Trait Sympathy scale and subscales, Sympathy for the Disempowered Scale (SDS), Sympathy for the Feelings of Others Scale (SFS) and the Sympathy for Animals Scale (SAS) were similar except for the correlation between the SAS subscale and the SDS subscale which was higher in the current study than in the original study. The original study is shown in Table 25 and the current study is shown in Table 26 below:

Table 25***Original Study Scale Correlations***

	Original study Trait Sympathy	Original study Sympathy for the Disempowered	Original study Sympathy for the Feelings of Others
Sympathy for the Disempowered	0.76**		
Sympathy for Feelings of Others	0.86**	0.51**	
Sympathy for Animals	0.79**	0.37**	0.51**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

Table 26***Current Study Scale Correlation***

	Current study Trait Sympathy	Current study Sympathy for the Disempowered	Current study Sympathy for the Feelings of Others
Sympathy for the Disempowered	0.82**		
Sympathy for Feelings of Others	0.83**	0.53**	
Sympathy for Animals	0.81**	0.52**	0.47**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The mean scores of this sample for sympathy are shown in Table 27. From the table it is clear that the sample had the strongest feelings of sympathy for the disempowered. They scored on average in terms of their sympathy for feelings of others, with their sympathy for animals falling in between these two subscale scores. In terms of overall trait sympathy, 44% scored at least a 6 or 7, indicating that they either agreed or strongly agreed with the different sympathy traits.

Table 27***Mean Scores on Sympathy***

	Mean for this study	Potential range
Trait Sympathy	5.25 (SD=.82)	1 - 7
Sympathy for the Disempowered	6.38 (SD=.88)	1 - 7
Sympathy for the feelings of others	3.99 (SD=1.01)	1 - 7
Sympathy for Animals	5.41 (SD=1.13)	1 - 7

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender, as shown on Table 28. The results indicate that women tend to exhibit more sympathy than men which is consistent in the literature (Lopez, Bonenberger, & Schneider, 2001; Macaskill, Maltby, & Day, 2002; Myyry & Helkama, 2001).

Table 28***Mean Scores on Gender for Sympathy***

	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Trait Sympathy	Male	4.69**	.86	1-7
	Female	5.47**	.68	1-7
Sympathy for the Disempowered	Male	5.86**	1.11	1-7
	Female	6.60**	.66	1-7
Sympathy for Feelings of Others	Male	3.42**	.83	1-7
	Female	4.20**	.99	1-7
Sympathy for Animals	Male	4.79**	1.17	1-7
	Female	5.65**	1.01	1-7

** Significant at the 0.01 level

Collectivism

Collectivism was measured using the Converging Measurement of Horizontal and Vertical Collectivism Scale (Triandis, 1995). The scale consisted of two subscales, namely, Horizontal Collectivism (HC), and Vertical Collectivism (VC). The reliability of the HC subscale for this sample was slightly lower than the original validation study. In order to improve the reliability of the VC subscale one item was removed as was suggested in an subsequent validation study (F. Li & Aksoy, 2007) resulting in a Cronbach alpha of 0.73 which is higher than the original validation study. The results are shown in Table 29.

Table 29***Reliability Analysis for Collectivism***

Subscale	Original study α Reliability	Current study α reliability
Horizontal Collectivism	0.74	0.66
Vertical Collectivism	0.68	0.73

The mean scores of this sample for collectivism are shown in Table 30. From the table it is clear that the sample felt horizontal collectivism the most, meaning they

emphasized group goals and strive to be similar to others within the group. The vertical collectivism scale was slightly lower with the sample indicating a score just below 4 on their favoritism for maintaining their in-group identity. Overall, on horizontal and vertical collectivism combined, 80% of the sample said the different collectivism items described them well or very well.

Table 30

Mean Scores on Collectivism

	Mean for this study	Potential range
Collectivism	3.91 (SD=0.53)	1 - 5
Horizontal Collectivism	4.00 (SD=0.56)	1 - 5
Vertical Collectivism	3.80 (SD=0.81)	1 - 5

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender, as shown on Table 31. The results indicate that men and women tended to score similar on overall collectivism and horizontal collectivism. Women tended to score higher on vertical collectivism indicating their desire to maintain in-group identity.

Table 31

Mean Scores on Gender for Collectivism

	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Collectivism	Male	3.84	.57	1-7
	Female	3.94	.52	1-7
Horizontal Collectivism	Male	3.85**	.64	1-7
	Female	4.06**	.51	1-7
Vertical Collectivism	Male	3.83	.76	1-7
	Female	3.79	.84	1-7

** Results are significant at the 0.01 level

Spirituality

Spirituality was measured with three of the subscales (religious love, ontological love, ethical love) of the Sorokin Multidimensional Inventory of Love Experience Scale (Levin & Kaplan, 2010). The reliability for the Religious Love subscale was slightly better than the original validation study. The Ethical Love subscale had a much lower reliability for this sample but could not be improved with the reduction of items. The Ontological Love subscale showed a similar Alpha Coefficient to the original validation study. The reliability results of this study, compared to the original study are presented in Table 32.

Table 32

Reliability Analysis for Spirituality Measures

	Original validation study α Reliability	Current study α Reliability
Religious Love	0.92	0.96
Ethical Love	0.84	0.69
Ontological Love	0.74	0.70

The mean scores for this sample are shown in Table 33. The sample overall showed the most religious love followed by ontological love.

Table 33

Spirituality

	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Ethical Love	3.51	0.80	1.00	5.00
Ontological Love	3.76	0.72	1.00	5.00
Religious Love	4.02	1.15	1.00	5.00

In the correlation table below the correlation between these three forms of love are shown on Table 34.

Table 34***Correlation between Spirituality Subscales***

	Religious Love	Ethical Love
Ethical Love	0.41**	
Ontological Love	0.31**	0.65**

**P<0.001

An independent Samples Test was performed in order to show the differences in gender. The only differences detected were between males and females on religious love with females showing significantly higher scores. The results are shown in Table 35.

Table 35***Differences in Gender on Spirituality***

Forms of Love	Gender	Mean	SD	Range
Ethical Love	Male	3.53	0.76	1-5
	Female	3.52	0.81	1-5
Ontological Love	Male	3.71	0.69	1-5
	Female	3.79	0.73	1-5
Religious Love	Male	3.57*	1.28	1-5
	Female	4.20*	1.05	1-5

* Results significant at 0.00

** Results significant at <.005

Mediator Summary

In summary, the predictors used in this study appear to capture common values and behaviors that can be used to mediate the relationship between hate and love actions for people going through a divorce. In exploring altruism the sample showed a tenuous relationship between love, values and behaviors which appear to be dependent on contextual factors such as the ability to show love actions or even remember small actions that are taken that can be thought of as altruistic. The sample had a slightly higher than average score on compassion indicating moderately high compassion for this

sample. The differences between women and men were significant and women showed more compassion than men. The sample also showed a tendency toward expressing empathy with women reporting higher scores, which has been consistently reported in the literature. The sample also showed that they aligned more with collectivism than individualism which would appear to be another factor that encourages love actions to be offered during difficult situation. Women tended to be more collectivist in nature than men, especially on horizontal collectivism which emphasizes group goals. Men, on the other hand, tended to be higher than women in vertical collectivism which emphasizes in-group activities. Most participants seemed to exhibit religious love, focusing on our connection to a higher power. However the sample showed less ontological and ethical love, that seems to be the type of love people aspire to rather than ever reach.

Love Actions

Love actions toward a former spouse were measured with a new scale specifically developed for this study and based on Sorokin's Theory of Love. The validation of the SPSLI – Love scale is discussed later in this chapter, together with a description of the sample.

The next section describes the reliability and validity of the Sorokin Psychosocial Love Inventory in order to answer the first research question.

The Validation of the SPLI

The first research question was answered by describing the scale validation process that was elucidated in Chapter III. This section reports on the reliability and validity of the SPLI and reports the iterative process used in developing the final scale with 38 items. The SPLI had 60 items in the original research package and was created to

measure five different constructs (intensity, extensity, purity, adequacy, duration) and three levels of each construct (high love, low love and high hate) in order to measure whether individuals going through a divorce exhibit love actions to each other. Four items for each level (4x3=12x5) were created for each construct for a total of 60 items. The procedures to validate the high love scale will first be discussed followed by a discussion of the low love scale validation process and then the high hate validation process.

SPSLI – High Love Scale

Step 1: Reliability and content validity on the item level for subscales as

unidimensional units. Reliability and content validity on the item level was established using the Cronbach Alpha, corrected Item Total Correlation analysis and Principal Axis Factoring. All item self-correlations were removed to insure there was no false inflation of content validity. The mean of the corrected item total correlations is a coefficient of content validity (Faul, 1995).

In the examination of the high love scale it became clear that three items did not fit the original theoretical assumptions of the high love scale and had to be removed as shown on Table 36.

Table 36

Items Removed from the SPSLI High Love Scale

Item Number deleted	Items removed from High Love scale	
18	High intensity	Negative effects on me won't stop me from helping my former spouse.
2	High purity	I meet the needs of my former spouse, without asking anything in return.
3	High duration	I put in time to develop a better relationship with my former spouse.

Seventeen of the original 20 items remained. The results of the reliability, content validity, and factorial validity for the five high love subscales are presented in Table 37.

Table 37

<i>Subscale Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the SPSLI</i>				
Item	High Intensity	$\alpha = .80$	ITC	FL
28	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs		0.69	0.83
38	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being		0.66	0.77
57	I will sacrifice my own needs to meet the needs of my former spouse		0.59	0.66
		Mean	0.65	0.75
High Extensity				
		$\alpha = .79$	ITC	FL
1	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.		0.56	0.64
32	Even though he/she is no longer part of my family, I am kind toward my former spouse.		0.64	0.75
34	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.		0.65	0.76
42	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.		0.57	0.66
		Mean	0.61	0.70
High Purity				
		$\alpha = .81$	ITC	FL
29	I give freely to my former spouse without expecting anything back.		0.62	0.70
55	I provide for my former spouse's well-being without expecting anything back.		0.69	0.82
63	I support my former spouse without needing support back.		0.66	0.78
		Mean	0.66	0.77
High Adequacy				
		$\alpha = .86$	ITC	FL
36	When I know it will be healthy for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.		0.71	0.79
48	When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.		0.66	0.72
54	When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her.		0.72	0.80
64	When I know it is good for the well-being of my former spouse, I provide for him/her.		0.72	0.80
		Mean	0.70	0.78
High Duration				
		$\alpha = .81$	ITC	FL
26	I maintain a positive relationship with my former spouse		0.59	0.65
58	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.		0.73	0.88
59	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.		0.68	0.79
		Mean	0.67	0.77

A Summary of the above table is provided below for easy comparison below in Table 38.

Table 38

Summary of SPSLI Subscales

Subscale	Cronbach alpha	ITC	FL
High Intensity	0.80	0.65	0.75
High Extensity	0.79	0.61	0.70
High Purity	0.81	0.66	0.77
High Adequacy	0.86	0.70	0.78
High Duration	0.81	0.67	0.77

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

After this analysis, it appeared that each of the high love subscales were good in terms of reliability, content validity and factor loadings.

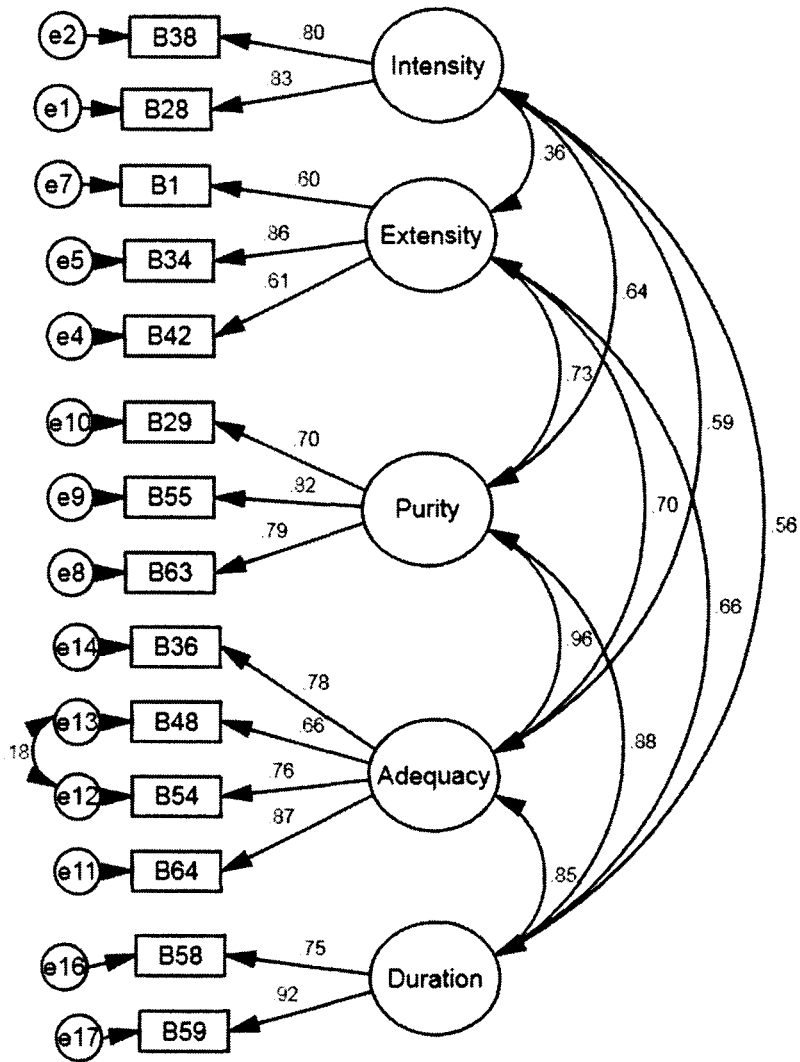
Step 2: Confirmatory factor analysis – First order model. The next step in the validation of the SPSLI was to perform a confirmatory factory analysis (CFA) in AMOS to determine if the underlying theory related to high love could be confirmed. The first-order CFA model investigated the factorial validity of the different subscales of the SPSLI.

First the dataset was examined for normality and potential multivariate outliers. Based on this examination, two outlier cases were removed. In the first first-order CFA model for high love (Model A), all the items originally identified in step 1 as good items were included in the analysis. The results of this model indicated some issues with model fit as can be seen in Table 39.

Table 39***Goodness of Fit Statistics for First Order CFA Model – High Love***

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model A	Model B
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	5.08	2.79
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.92	0.97
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.09	0.06
BCC	For comparison purposes only	644.97	264.33

It is clear from the table that issues were detected with CMIN/DF, CFI, and RMSEA, leading to the conclusion that Model A did not represent a good fit. Upon closer investigation of where the model misspecification occurred, the standardized residuals and the modification indices were examined. Based on the parameters set by (Byrne, 2010), three items (57 (intensity), 32 (extensity), and 26 (duration)) were removed and two error terms were allowed to co-vary. The main reason for removal of items was due to high standardized residual covariances. The reason for allowing one error covariance was because item 48 (“When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs”) and item 54 (“When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her”) had overlap in item content that justified the covariance. This resulted in the goodness of fit statistics identified as Model B as shown in Table 39 above. In reviewing the comparison statistics one can see that Model B attained a good fit based on the criteria elaborated by Byrne (2010). The final first order CFA model for high love is shown in Figure 9.



Chi Square = 184; df = 66; p<0.001

Figure 9. First Order CFA Model for High Love

The intensity, extensity and duration final subscales that had items removed in the first order CFA analysis, were then tested again for reliability, content validity and factorial validity as unidimensional subscales. The adequacy and purity subscales were not changed. The results are shown in Table 40.

Table 40

Subscale Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the SPSLI

Item	High Intensity	$\alpha = .80$	ITC	FL
28	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs		0.66	0.81
38	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being		0.66	0.81
		Mean	0.66	0.81
	High Extensity	$\alpha = .73$	ITC	FL
1	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.		0.52	0.62
34	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.		0.61	0.81
42	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.		0.54	0.66
		Mean	0.57	0.70
	High Duration	$\alpha = .82$	ITC	FL
58	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.		0.69	0.83
59	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.		0.69	0.83
		Mean	0.69	0.83

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

The following Table 41 is a summary of the reliability, content validity and factorial validity of the final subscales for High love.

Table 41

Summary of Final subscales for SPSLI – High Love

Subscale	Cronbach alpha	ITC	FL
High Intensity	0.80	0.66	0.81
High Extensity	0.73	0.57	0.70
High Purity	0.81	0.59	0.77
High Adequacy	0.86	0.71	0.78
High Duration	0.82	0.69	0.83

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

It is clear that some reliability was lost for the high extensity subscale, due to factorial validity issues uncovered in the CFA analysis done. The reliability is still acceptable for analysis on the group level.

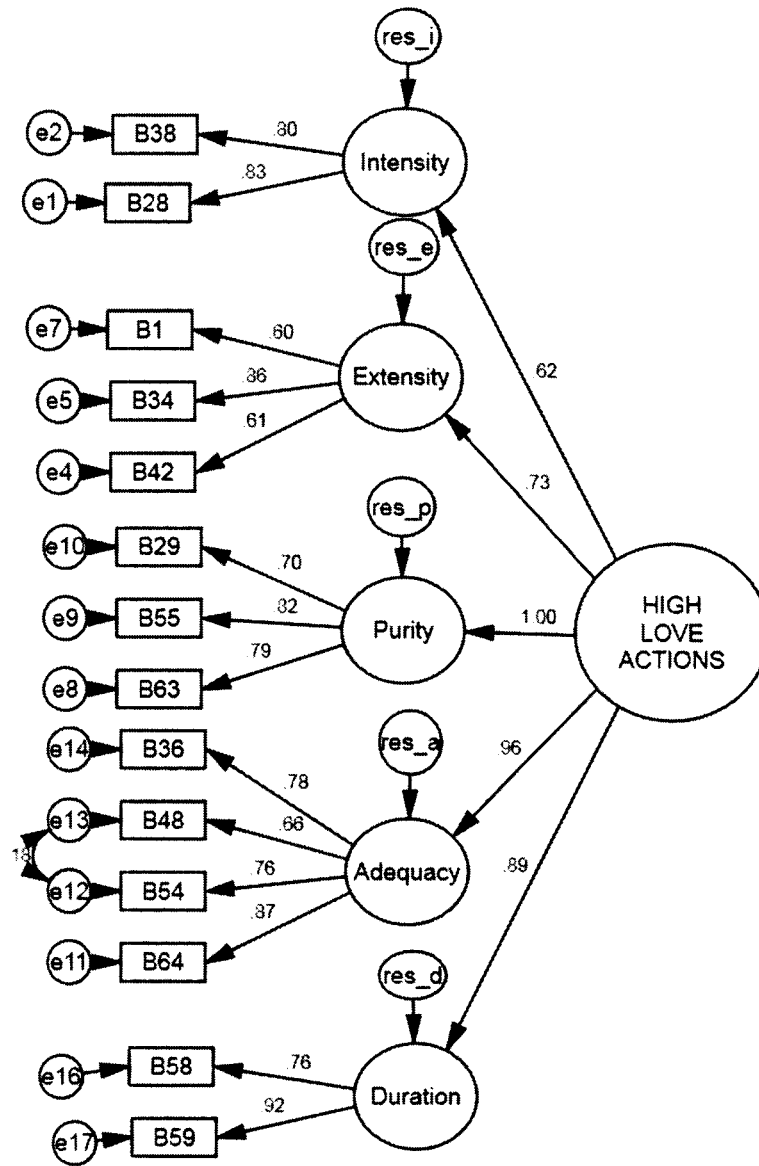
Step 3: Confirmatory Factor Analysis – Second order model. The first order CFA model was then changed into a second order CFA model (Model C), to see if responses on the SPSLI could explain not only the five subscales, but also a second-order factor called high love.

The goodness of fit statistics for the second order CFA model C showed good fit, similar to the first order CFA model with no changes needed to the model to improve fit or correct structural errors as shown in Table 42. The second order CFA model for high love is shown in Figure 10.

Table 42

Goodness of Fit Statistics for Second Order CFA Model – High Love

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model C
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	2.72
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.97
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.06



Chi Square = 193.3; df = 71; p<0.001

Figure 10. Second Order CFA Model for High Love

It is clear from Figure 10 that all of the subscales contribute significantly to the second order high love scale, with purity contributing the most and intensity contributing the least. This final 14 item high love scale was then tested for reliability, content validity and factorial validity as a unidimensional scale. The results are shown in Table 43.

Table 43

Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity for High Love Scale

		Cronbach Alpha $\alpha = 0.92$		
Item	Question		Corrected Item Total Correlation	Factor Loadings
28	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs.		0.53	0.53
38	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being.		0.50	0.51
1	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.		0.47	0.48
34	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.		0.64	0.66
42	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.		0.43	0.44
29	I give freely to my former spouse without expecting anything back.		0.67	0.69
55	I provide for my former spouse's well-being without expecting anything back.		0.76	0.80
63	I support my former spouse without needing support back.		0.72	0.76
36	When I know it will be healthy for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.		0.73	0.77
48	When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.		0.61	0.64
54	When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her.		0.70	0.74
64	When I know it is good for the well-being of my former spouse, I provide for him/her.		0.80	0.85
58	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.		0.65	0.69
59	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.		0.79	0.82
		Mean	0.64	0.67

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the high love scale is a reliable and valid scale on the item level that can be used in a hypothetical model to test pathways and relationships.

SPSLI – Low Love Scale

Step 1: Reliability and content validity on the item level for subscales as unidimensional units. In the examination of the low love scale it became clear that four items did not fit the original theoretical assumptions of the low love scale and had to be removed as shown in Table 44.

Table 44

Items Removed from the SPSLI Low Love Scale

Item Number deleted		Items removed from Low Love Subscale
7	Low extensity	I took care of myself during the divorce.
69/74	Low purity	In the hope of getting something back, I encourage my former spouse to spend more time with the children/ my family and friends.
8	Low adequacy	I give things to my former spouse that are meaningless to me, but may be meaningful to him/her.
45	Low adequacy	I have no intention of helping my former spouse, but things I do tend to help him/her.

Sixteen of the original 20 items remained. The results of the reliability, content validity, and factorial validity for the five low love scales are presented in Table 45.

Table 45***Final Low Love Scales***

Item	Low Intensity	$\alpha = .81$	ITC	FL
6	I act respectful toward my former spouse.		0.51	0.56
19	I act friendly toward my former spouse.		0.61	0.68
35	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.		0.73	0.87
40	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.		0.64	0.74
		Mean	0.62	0.71
	Low Extensity	$\alpha = .51$	ITC	FL
39	I act with appreciation toward those who support me during the divorce.		0.34	0.53
51	I help my family/friends accept the divorce.		0.34	0.55
67/72	I act sympathetic toward my children/ family/friends having to deal with the divorce.		0.31	0.45
		Mean	0.33	0.51
	Low Purity	$\alpha = .88$	ITC	FL
47	In the hope of receiving something back, I am friendly with my former spouse		0.63	0.64
60	In the hope of getting something in return I help my former spouse.		0.84	0.95
61	In the hope of getting something back I give to my former spouse.		0.84	0.96
		Mean	0.77	0.85
	Low Adequacy	$\alpha = .63$	ITC	FL
9	No matter what I do for my former spouse, it keeps hurting him/her.		0.46	0.67
11	I give to my former spouse what he/she desires, but it ends up not being good for him/her.		0.46	0.67
		Mean	0.46	0.67
	Low Duration	$\alpha = .80$	ITC	FL
23	Every once in a while I act with compassion toward my former spouse.		0.55	0.62
30	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.		0.59	0.67
41	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.		0.64	0.75
53	Every once in a while I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.		0.67	0.79
		Mean	0.61	0.71

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

The following Table 46 is a summary of the reliability, content validity and factorial validity of the final subscales for Low love.

Table 46***Summary of Final Subscales for SPSLI – Low Love***

Subscale	Cronbach alpha	ITC	FL
Low Intensity	0.81	0.62	0.71
<i>Low Extensity</i>	<i>0.51</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.51</i>
Low Purity	0.88	0.77	0.85
<i>Low Adequacy</i>	<i>0.63</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.67</i>
Low Duration	0.80	0.61	0.71

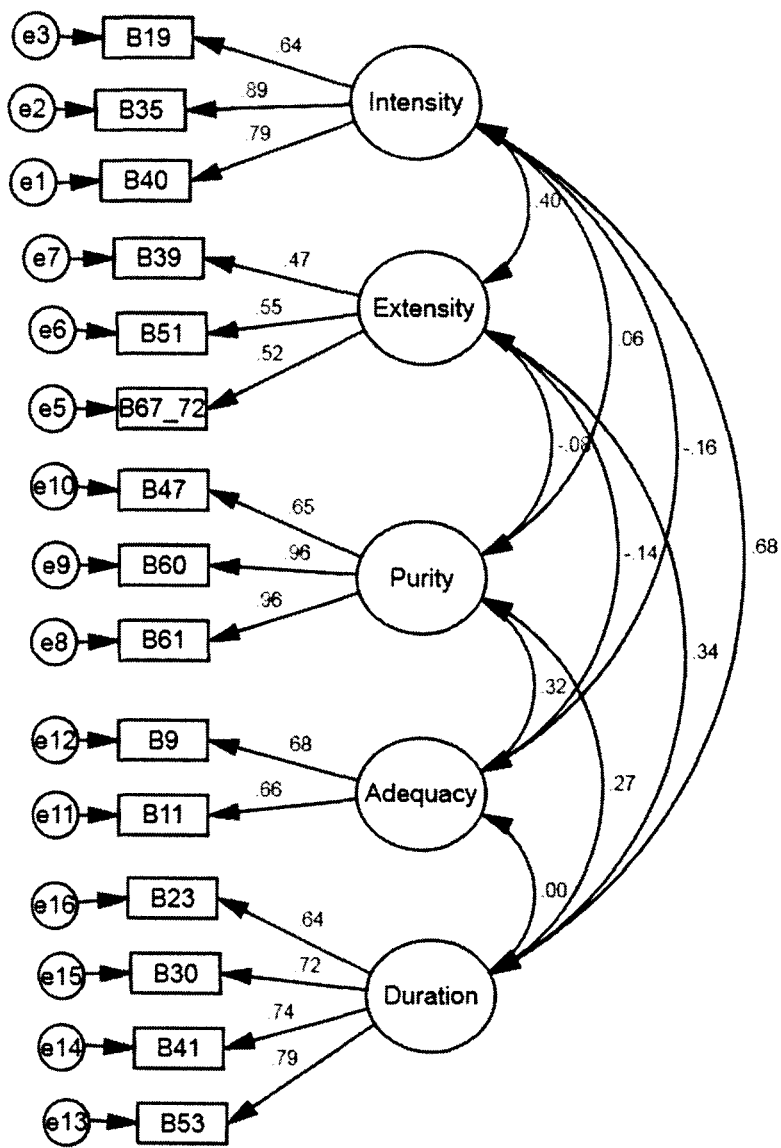
ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

After this analysis, it was clear that there were some issues with the scale. The low intensity, purity, and duration subscales are good in terms of reliability, content validity and factor loadings. The low extensity subscale as well as the low adequacy subscale did not perform well in terms of reliability, content validity and factor loadings.

Step 2: Confirmatory factor analysis – First order model. For the first-order CFA model D, all the items originally identified in step 1 as good items for the low love subscales were included in the analysis. No issues with model fit were detected as can be seen from Table 47. However, some structural issues were detected with the standardized residual covariances, resulting in the removal of item 6 (I act respectful toward my former spouse). The goodness of fit statistics for both model D and the final first order CFA model E for low love is shown in Table 47. As can be seen from the BCC statistic, model E was a significant improvement over model D. The final first order CFA model for low love is shown in Figure 11.

Table 47***Goodness of Fit Statistics for First Order CFA Model – Low Love***

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model D	Model E
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	2.73	2.46
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.95	0.96
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.06	0.05
BCC	For comparison purposes only	344.70	279.39



Chi-square = 196.9; df = 80; p < 0.001

Figure 11. First Order CFA Model for Low Love

The final intensity subscales that had one item removed in the first order CFA analysis, was then tested again for reliability, content validity and factorial validity as unidimensional subscales. The results are shown in Table 48.

Table 48

Subscale Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the SPSLI

Item	Low Intensity	$\alpha = .81$	ITC	FL
19	I act friendly toward my former spouse.		0.57	0.62
35	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.		0.75	0.92
40	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.		0.67	0.77
			Mean	0.77
				0.77

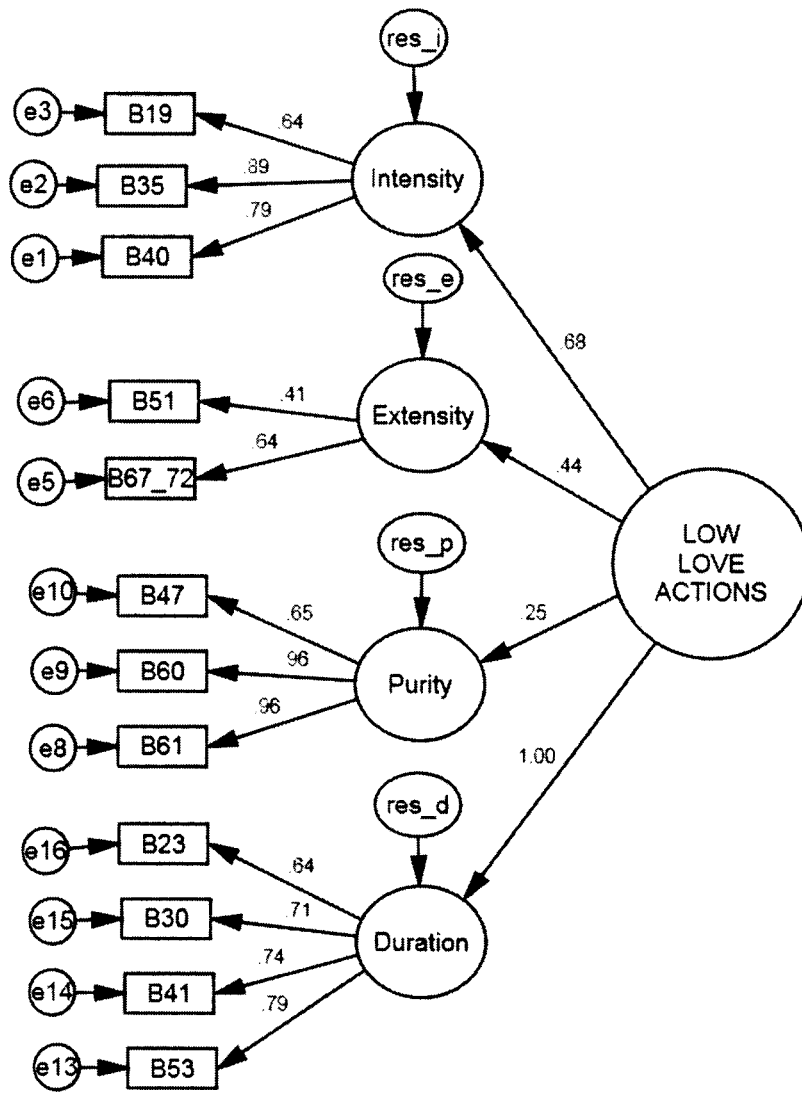
No reliability loss occurred as a result of removing the one item from the intensity subscale.

Step 3: Confirmatory Factor Analysis – Second order model

The first order CFA model was then changed into a second order CFA model (Model F), to see if responses on the SPSLI could explain not only the five subscales, but also a second-order factor called low love. This second order model for low love was not good overall, with various issues detected. First of all the adequacy dimension was not a significant first order factor for the second order factor low love and was removed. After removal of adequacy items issues were seen in the standardized residual covariances, resulting in the removal of item 39 (*I act with appreciation toward those who support me during the divorce*) from extensity. These changes increased the goodness of fit statistics for the final second order CFA model (Model G) (Table 49). The second order CFA model for low love is shown in Figure 12.

Table 49***Goodness of Fit Statistics for Second Order CFA Model – Low Love***

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model F	Model G
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	3.08	2.65
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.94	0.97
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.06	0.06
BCC	For comparison purposes only	335.29	190.53



Chi-square = 135.2; df = 51; p < 0.001

Figure 12. Final Second Order CFA Model for Low Love

As can be seen from Figure 12, most of the first order factors contributed to the second order factor low love, with duration contributing the most and purity contributing the least. This final 12 item low love scale was then tested for reliability, content validity and factorial validity as a unidimensional scale. The results are shown in Table 50.

Table 50

Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity for Low Love Scale

Low Love Scale $\alpha = 0.81$			
Item	Question	ITC	FL
19	I act friendly toward my former spouse.	0.46	0.56
35	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	0.58	0.65
40	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	0.54	0.22
51	I help my family/friends accept the divorce.	0.20	0.27
67/72	I act sympathetic toward the ch/fr having to deal with the divorce.	0.25	0.27
47	In the hope of receiving something back I am friendly with my former spouse.	0.30	0.33
60	In the hope of getting something in return I help my former spouse.	0.39	0.32
61	In the hope of getting something back I give to my former spouse.	0.38	0.60
23	Every once in a while I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	0.52	0.72
30	Every once in a while I help my former spouse.	0.64	0.66
41	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.	0.55	0.74
53	Every once in a while I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	0.64	0.69
MEAN		0.45	0.50

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the low love scale is a reliable scale but slightly suspect in terms of overall item validity and factor loading structure. More research is needed to adequately capture the type of low love Sorokin discussed in his theory.

SPSLI – High Hate

Step 1: Reliability and content validity on the item level for subscales as unidimensional units. In the examination of the SPSLI high hate scale it became clear that some items did not fit the original theoretical assumptions and had to be removed. Also, even though two items fit the theoretical assumptions, they had to be removed due to high kurtosis values (B16- Extensity and B17- Purity). Table 51 lists the removed items by subscale.

Table 51

Items Removed From the SPSLI by Hate Subscale

Item Number deleted		Items removed from the Hate Subscales
31	Hate Intensity	Even if it means people will dislike me, I purposefully spread ill-will about my former spouse.
66/71	Hate Intensity	I will damage my relationship with the children/friends to keep them away from my former spouse
16	Hate Extensity	I am doing everything in my power to harm the family/friends of my former spouse
68/73	Hate Extensity	I do what it takes to damage the relationship between my former spouse and the children/friends.
17	Hate Purity	I do hateful things to my former spouse
37	Hate Adequacy	I refuse to give to my former spouse what he/she needs, knowing my refusal will harm him/her
70/75	Hate Adequacy	I keep my children/family/friends away from my former spouse, knowing it is hurting him/her deeply.
21	Hate Duration	For the rest of my life I will blame my former spouse

Twelve of the original 20 items remained. The results of the reliability, content validity, and factorial validity for the five hate subscales are presented in Table 52.

Table 52***Subscale Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the SPSLI***

Hate Intensity		$\alpha = .81$	ITC	FL
56	I will lose something cherished to be cruel toward my former spouse		.68	.83
62	I will lose something cherished to hurt my former spouse		.68	.83
		Mean	.68	.83
Hate Extensity		$\alpha = .54$	ITC	FL
20	I am bitter toward people because of the divorce		.39	.62
22	I go out of my way to show the world that marriage relationships are bad		.39	.62
		Mean	.39	.62
Hate Purity		$\alpha = .71$	ITC	FL
10	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse		.51	.60
13	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse		.62	.85
25	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse		.50	.61
		Mean	.54	.69
Hate Adequacy		$\alpha = .70$	ITC	FL
14	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/her		.54	.73
33	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, knowing it will hurt him/her		.54	.73
		Mean	.54	.73
Hate Duration		$\alpha = .76$	ITC	FL
4	For the rest of my life I will treat my former spouse badly		.52	.60
50	For the rest of my life I will act hateful toward my former spouse		.68	.88
52	For the rest of my life I will fight with my former spouse		.58	.69
		Mean	.59	.72

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

A Summary of the above table is provided below for easy comparison in Table

53.

Table 53

Summary of SPSLI Subscales - High Hate

Subscale	Cronbach alpha	ITC	FL
Hate Intensity	0.81	0.68	0.83
<i>Hate Extensity</i>	<i>0.54</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Hate Purity	0.71	0.54	0.69
Hate Adequacy	0.70	0.54	0.73
Hate Duration	0.76	0.59	0.72

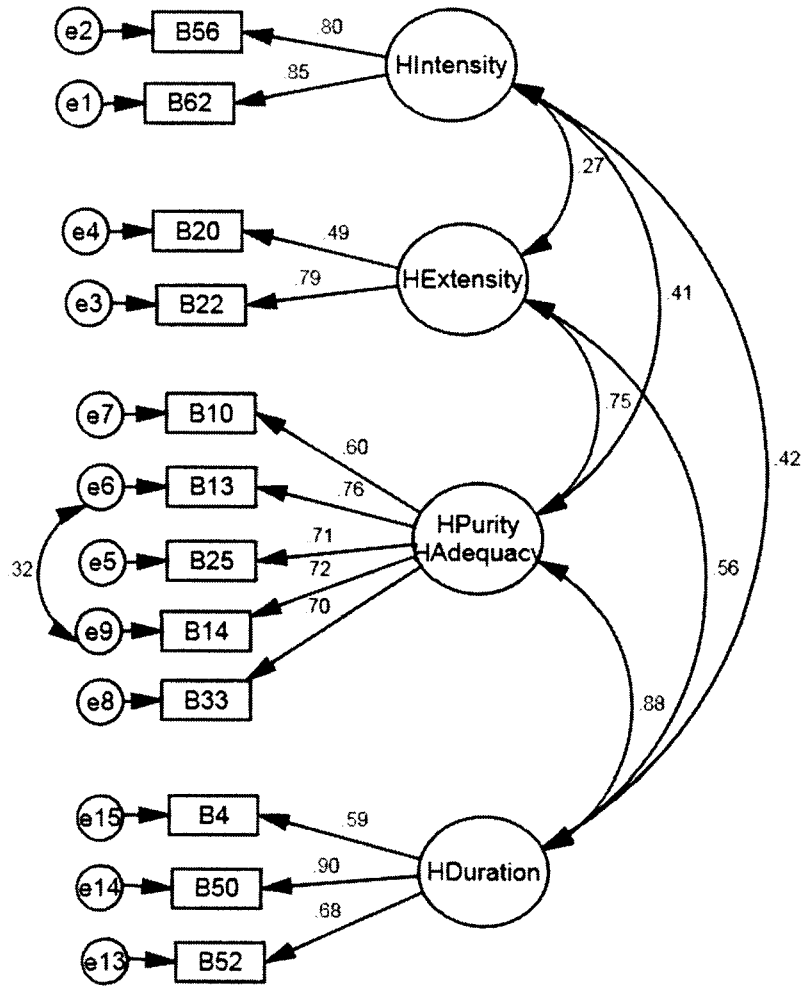
ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

After this analysis, it was clear that there were some issues, mainly with the extensity subscale that did not perform well in terms of reliability, content validity and factor loadings.

Step 2: Confirmatory factor analysis – first order model. The next step in the validation of the SPSLI was to perform a confirmatory factory analysis (CFA) in AMOS to determine if the underlying theory related to high hate could be confirmed. First, the first-order CFA model was tested for hate, mainly to investigate factorial validity of the different subscales of the SPSLI.

In the first first-order CFA model for high hate all the items originally identified in step 1 as good items were included in the analysis. The results indicated a model that was not admissible due to problems with the covariances between the different subscales. Upon closer examination it showed that purity and adequacy could not be separated and resulted in the original specification to correlations outside the range of 1. After closely examining the subscale definitions and subscale items, it was concluded that they could be added together into one scale. The definition for hate purity refers to “*actions that are hateful and motivated by hate alone*” where the definition of hate adequacy refers to

“hate actions where the subjective goal and objective manifestations are in unity”. In reading the items designed to fit under these two constructs, they sounded very similar and it made sense to combine the two constructs into one. Once they were added together as one construct no issues with model fit were found. One model misspecification was found where two of the subscales in the new combined construct had correlated error. Once they were allowed to correlate, no other misspecifications were found. The goodness of fit statistics for this first order CFA model H is shown in Table 54. The final first order CFA model for high hate is shown in Figure 13.



Chi-square = 90.7; df = 47; p < 0.001

Figure 13. First Order CFA Model for High Hate

Table 54***Goodness of Fit Statistics for First Order CFA Model – High Hate***

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model H
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	1.93
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.98
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.04

Because no additional items were deleted, it was not necessary to repeat the reliability and content validity analysis for the individual subscales, except for testing the reliability and content validity of the newly combined Purity-Adequacy subscale. The result of this analysis is shown in Table 55.

Table 55***Subscale Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the Purity******Adequacy Hate Subscale***

Item	Hate Purity Adequacy	$\alpha = .83$	ITC	FL
10	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse		.54	.59
13	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse		.72	.82
25	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse		.59	.66
14	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/her		.70	.80
33	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, knowing it will hurt him/her		.61	.68
		Mean	.63	.71

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the hate purity-adequacy subscale is a reliable and valid scale on the item level showing good item total correlations and factor loadings.

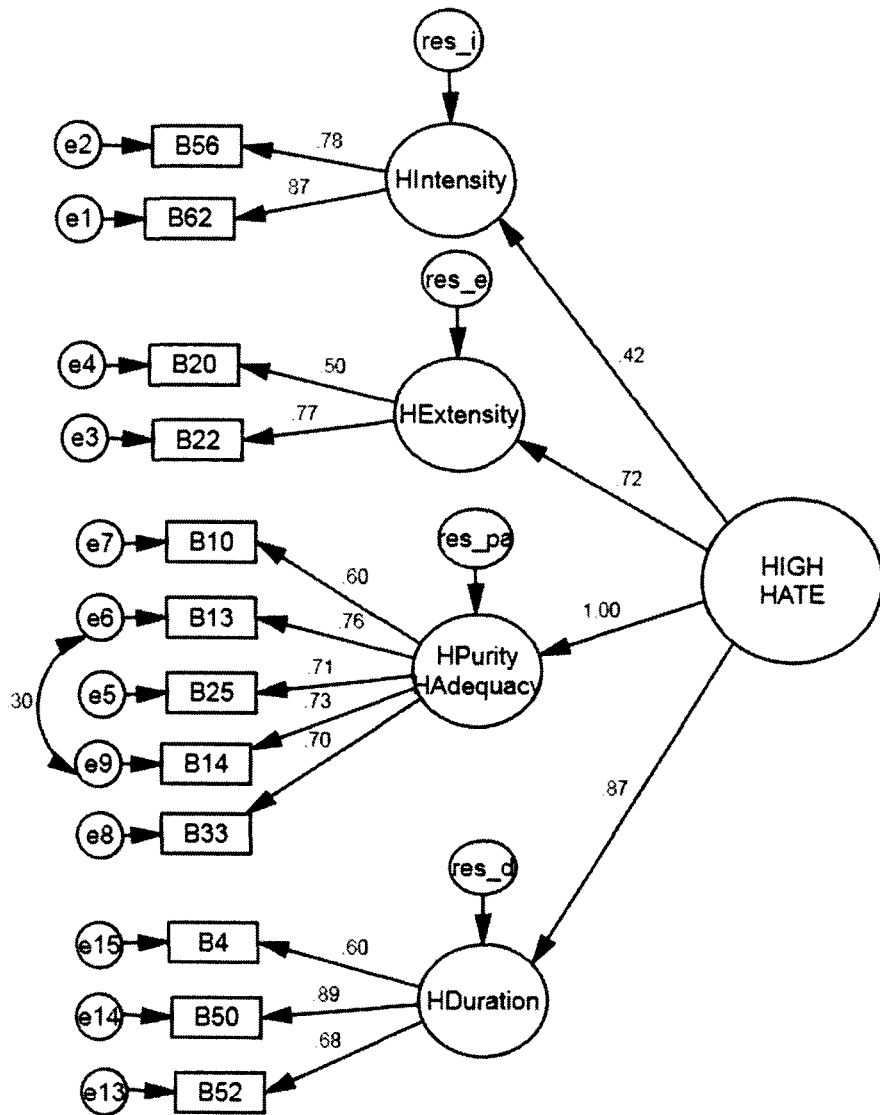
Step 3: Confirmatory factor analysis – second order model. A second order CFA model was tested for high hate, to test the assumption that responses to the SPSLI – High

Hate could be explained by the four first-order subscales and one second-order factor called high hate. The goodness of fit statistics for the second order CFA model I showed good fit, similar to the first order CFA model with no changes needed to the model to improve fit or correct structural errors as shown in Table 56. The second order CFA model for high hate is shown in Figure 15.

Table 56

Goodness of Fit Statistics for Second Order CFA Model – High Hate

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model I
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	2.03
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.98
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.04



Chi-square = 101.4; df = 50; p < 0.001

Figure 14. Second Order CFA Model for High Hate

It is clear from Figure 14 that all of the subscales contributed significantly to the second order high hate scale, with the combined purity- adequacy subscale contributing the most and intensity contributing the least. The results of the reliability, content validity, and factorial validity for this second order 12 item hate scale are presented in Table 57.

Table 57

Reliability, Content Validity, and Factorial Validity of the SPSLI – High Hate

Item	High Hate	$\alpha = 0.86$	ITC	FL
56	I will lose something cherished to be cruel toward my former spouse		.40	.38
62	I will lose something cherished to hurt my former spouse		.42	.41
20	I am bitter toward people because of the divorce		.36	.39
22	I go out of my way to show the world that marriage relationships are bad		.51	.56
10	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse		.54	.60
13	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse		.68	.77
25	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse		.64	.70
14	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/her		.65	.74
33	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, knowing it will hurt him/her		.61	.68
4	For the rest of my life I will treat my former spouse badly		.49	.55
50	For the rest of my life I will act hateful toward my former spouse		.74	.81
52	For the rest of my life I will fight with my former spouse		.60	.64
		Mean	.55	.60

ITC = Corrected Item total correlation FL = Factor Loading

From the above analysis it can be concluded that the hate scale is a reliable and valid scale on the item level that can be used in a next model to test causal relationships.

Step 4: Discriminant and Convergent Construct Validity. To test for discriminant and convergent validity at the scale level of analysis, a method endorsed by both Hudson (1991) and Faul (1995) involved developing three a priori hypotheses about the new scale and other variables. This process was first outlined in Chapter III and is

reiterated here. The first hypothesis tested was that the newly developed scale would have a low correlation with a set of basic social background variables such as being employed full time, having another spouse present, being White, having an income above \$50,000, and times being divorced. These personal variables have little to do with any important characteristics or behaviors that would be measured by a love or hate instrument and are called Class I Criterion variables. A low correlation shows *discriminant construct validity at the scale level*. The mean correlations of the final scale with these Class I Criterion variables are displayed in Table 58.

Table 58

Correlation Matrix with Class I Criterion Variables

Scale	Full time employed	Spouse present	White	# People living in home	Income above \$50,000	Times Divorced	Mean
High Love	0.00	0.08	-0.01	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.02
Low Love	0.01	0.04	-0.06	0.03	0.03	-0.07	0.03
High Hate	-0.04	0.07	-0.01	0.04	-0.18	-0.03	0.05

From the table it is clear that the first hypothesis for the Class I Criterion Variables were proven with low correlations overall.

The second hypothesis tested was that a number of variables would have moderate correlations with the particular scale being evaluated. This list varies depending on the type of scale being developed, but for this analysis, it was hypothesized that the love scales would correlate moderately with the other scales that measured constructs thought to have a relationship with love (i.e., biological love, ethical love, ontological love, psychological love, religious love, social love, altruistic love, altruistic behaviors,

altruistic values, compassion, empathy, sympathy feelings, sympathy for the disempowered, and collectivism). These are Class II Criterion variables and a moderate correlation gives beginning evidence of *convergent construct validity at the scale level*. The mean correlations of the final love scales with Class II Criterion variables are seen in Table 59.

Table 59

Correlations with Class II Criterion Variables – Love Scales

Class II Criterion Variables	High Love	Low Love
Biological Love	0.05	0.05
Ethical Love	0.17	0.14
Ontological Love	0.13	0.16
Psychological Love	0.11	0.08
Religious Love	0.03	0.00
Social Love	0.15	0.13
Altruistic Love	0.11	0.05
Altruistic Behaviors	0.10	0.04
Altruistic Values	0.16	0.16
Compassion	0.13	0.11
Empathy	0.11	0.13
Sympathy Feelings	0.07	0.08
Sympathy for the Disempowered	0.04	0.07
Collectivism	0.16	0.08
Mean	0.11	0.09

Although not as high as expected, there is a slightly higher correlation between high and low love Class II criterion variables than Class I criterion variables. It is clear that Sorokin’s Love Inventory seems to measure something different from what was previously measured in the social sciences related to love. More research will be needed to understand this issue in more depth.

For the hate scale it was hypothesized that the hate scale would correlate moderately with the other scales that measured constructs thought to have a relationship with hate (i.e. having a lawyer present during the divorce, anger toward spouse, trait

anger, negative attachment styles and individualism). These are Class II Criterion variables and a moderate correlation gives beginning evidence of *convergent construct validity at the scale level*. The mean correlations of the final hate scale with Class II Criterion variables are seen in Table 60.

Table 60

Correlations with Class II Criterion Variables – High Hate

Class II Criterion Variables	High Hate
Lawyer present	0.19
Trait Anger	0.24
Attachment: Dismissive	0.17
Attachment: Fearful	0.19
Attachment: Preoccupied	0.07
Individualism	0.12
Mean	0.16

Although not as high as expected, there is a higher correlation between high hate Class II criterion variables than Class I criterion variables.

The third hypothesis was that certain variables would have the highest correlations with the newly developed scales. This was tested by examining the correlations between high love and low love and then again between high hate and anger toward a spouse. Higher correlations give evidence of *convergent construct validity at the scale level*. As can be seen from Table 61 the Class III criterion variables correlated as predicted.

Table 61***Correlation Matrix With Class III Criterion Variables***

	Low Love	Anger Toward Spouse
High Love	0.84	
High Hate		0.56

Summary of the Reliability and Validity of the SPSLI

Face validity was established during the process of defining the constructs to be measured and using experts to develop the items to be used in the scale. Then reliability and content validity analysis on the item level was performed to confirm the item structure of the different subscales. The next step was confirmatory factor analysis that was used primarily to confirm the factorial validity of the underlying theory. The final step was second order confirmatory analysis to investigate if the different dimensions highlighted in Sorokin's theory could indeed be seen as first order constructs measuring a higher order construct called high/low love and high hate.

From the analysis above, it is clear that high love met the requirements of a reliable and valid scale, with all its subscales also meeting these requirements. Low love and high hate were problematic in the sense that the theory did not hold well for the different subscales. After some changes to theoretical assumptions it was possible to create higher order low love and high hate scales. Both these scales however need to be subjected to additional analysis. Sorokin was not very clear as to the attributes and behaviors assigned to low love and high hate. Therefore, it is not surprising that these

subscales and second order factors did not perform as well as high love, which was the focus of much of his writing.

Convergent validity for the high love, low love and high hate scales, which compared to validated measures, needs more research also mainly due to the fact that it seems Sorokin measured something different from what other psychosocial researchers up to date have defined as love.

Description of the Sample on Newly Designed and Validated SPSLI

Based on the validated instruments developed, the sample is described below to answer the second research question.

High Love

Table 62 shows a description of this sample in terms of the different high love subscales as well as the overall weighted high love scale. The standardized factor loadings for the second order high hate scale were used to calculate a weighted total score for high love.

Table 62

Description of the Sample in Terms of High Love Subscales and Overall High Love Scale

Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min-Max
High Intensity	2.35	1.01	1-5
High Extensity	3.71	0.80	1-5
High Purity	2.99	0.93	1-5
High Adequacy	3.16	0.86	1-5
High Duration	3.45	0.81	1-5
HIGH LOVE	13.26	2.92	4.20-21.00

The sample on a whole showed that a rather average amount of love is reportedly shown to a former spouse on all of the subscales. The mean totals for all subscales ranged

between 2.35 and 3.45 with scores of 1 indicating that they strongly disagree with the items and 5 indicating that they strongly agreed with the items. Intensity showed the lowest mean score and extensity showing the highest mean score. Potential scores for the weighted second order high love factor could range between 4.2 and 21. For this sample a mean score of 13.26 was calculated, indicating that this sample had an average amount of high love shown towards their former spouse.

In terms of gender as shown in Table 63 it appears that men report significantly higher scores on all love subscales and the overall high love scale, except the extensity subscale where gender differences were not significant. The results indicate that men tend to show more love actions toward their former spouses than women.

Table 63

Mean Scores on Gender for Love Subscales and High Love

	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
High Intensity	Male	2.69**	1.03	1-5
	Female	2.23**	0.98	1-5
High Extensity	Male	3.76	0.78	1-5
	Female	3.71	0.60	1-5
High Purity	Male	3.23**	0.67	1-5
	Female	2.89**	0.94	1-5
High Adequacy	Male	3.39**	0.83	1-5
	Female	3.08**	0.85	1-5
High Duration	Male	3.54~	0.81	1-5
	Female	3.41~	0.81	1-5
HIGH LOVE	Male	14.05**	2.83	4.20-21.00
	Female	12.95**	2.88	4.20-21.00

** Results significant at the 0.01 level

~ Results show a trend at the 0.10 level

Low Love

Table 64 shows a description of this sample in terms of the different low love subscales as well as the overall weighted low love scale. The standardized factor loadings

between the first and second order factors were used to calculate a weighted total score for low love.

Table 64

Description of the Sample in Terms of Low Love Subscales and Overall Low Love Scale

Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min-Max
Low Intensity	3.52	0.86	1 - 5
Low Extensity	4.15	0.63	1 - 5
Low Purity	2.04	0.86	1 - 5
Low Adequacy	2.35	0.90	1 - 5
Low Duration	3.45	0.82	1 - 5
LOW LOVE	8.12	1.44	2.81 – 11.52

The sample on a whole showed that a rather average amount of low love is reportedly shown to a former spouse on all of the subscales. The mean totals for all subscales ranged between 2.04 and 4.14 with scores of 1 indicating that they strongly disagree with the items and 5 indicating that they strongly agreed with the items. Purity showed the lowest mean score and extensity showed the highest mean score. Potential scores for the weighted second order low love factor could range between 2.37 and 11.85. For this sample a mean score of 8.12 (SD=1.44) was calculated, indicating that this sample had a slightly higher than average amount of low love shown towards their former spouse, with most of this low love centered within extensity, intensity and duration.

In terms of gender as shown in Table 65 it appears that men report significantly higher scores on low purity, low adequacy and overall low love, with a trend showing for low intensity and low duration. Extensity is the only scale where there were no significant differences between males and females.

Table 65***Mean Scores on Gender for Love Subscales and Low Love***

	Gender	Mean	SD	Potential Range
Low Intensity	Male	3.64~	0.79	1-5
	Female	3.49~	0.88	1-5
Low Extensity	Male	4.10	0.67	1-5
	Female	4.17	0.61	1-5
Low Purity	Male	2.21**	0.81	1-5
	Female	1.97**	0.87	1-5
Low Adequacy	Male	2.51**	0.87	1-5
	Female	2.29**	0.90	1-5
Low Duration	Male	3.54~	0.81	1-5
	Female	3.41~	0.81	1-5
LOW LOVE	Male	8.33*	1.38	4.20-21.00
	Female	8.04*	1.45	4.20-21.00

*Results significant at the 0.05 level

** Results significant at the 0.01 level

~ Results show a trend at the 0.10 level

High Hate

Table 66 shows a description of this sample in terms of the different high hate subscales as well as the overall weighted high hate scale. The standardized factor loadings between the first and second order factors were used to calculate a weighted total score for high hate.

Table 66***Description of the Sample in Terms of High Hate Subscales and Overall High Hate Scale***

Scale	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min-Max
Hate Intensity	1.72	0.94	1 – 5
Hate Extensity	1.61	0.76	1 - 4
Hate Purity	1.41	0.57	1 – 4
Hate Adequacy	1.45	0.67	1 – 4.5
Hate Duration	1.59	0.72	1 – 5
HIGH HATE	4.71	1.63	3.02 – 12.15

The sample as a whole showed that they had very little hate toward their former spouses on all of the subscales. The mean totals for all subscales ranged between 1.41 and 1.72 with scores of 1 indicating that they strongly disagree with the items and 5 indicating that they strongly agreed with the items. Purity showed the lowest mean score and intensity showing the highest mean score. Potential scores for the weighted second order factor could range between 3.02 and 15.10. For this sample a mean score of 4.71 (SD=1.63) was calculated, indicating that this sample displayed a low amount of hate toward their former spouse.

In terms of gender as shown in Table 67 it appears that men reported significantly higher scores on hate extensity, and showing a trend on hate purity. Men also showed significantly higher hate on the overall hate scale. None of the other gender differences were significant.

Table 67

Mean Scores on Gender for High Hate Subscales and High Hate

	Gender	Mean	SD
Hate Intensity	Male	1.80	0.93
	Female	1.69	0.94
Hate Extensity	Male	1.81**	0.83
	Female	1.53**	0.72
Hate Purity	Male	1.47~	0.63
	Female	1.37~	0.53
Hate Adequacy	Male	1.52	0.74
	Female	1.42	0.63
Hate Duration	Male	1.66	0.75
	Female	1.56	0.71
HIGH HATE	Male	5.02**	1.47
	Female	4.57**	0.08

** Results significant at the 0.01 level

~ Results show a trend at the 0.10 level

Model Testing

The model testing started by making sure the measurement structure of the model was psychometrically sound. The measurement structures that needed investigation were attorney influence, predisposition toward anger, anger toward former spouse, altruism, emotions, collectivism, and spirituality. Hate and love actions were already investigated during the scale validation process. The results of the confirmatory factor analysis on the investigated measurement structures are shown in Table 68.

Table 68

Goodness of Fit Statistics for Measurement Structures

Measurement Structures	Chi Square	df	CMIN/DF	CIF	RMSEA	Items deleted
Attorney Influence	0.01	1	0.01	0.99	0.01	None
Predisposition toward anger	39.49	13	3.04	0.97	0.06	2
Anger toward former Spouse	68.07	23	2.96	0.98	0.06	None
Altruism	73.44	41	1.7	0.97	0.04	Altruistic Values: 2 Altruistic Behaviors: 10
Emotions	393.33	198	1.99	0.96	0.04	Sympathy feelings: 1 Compassion: 2
Collectivism	68.36	37	1.85	0.97	0.04	Horizontal Collectivism: 1 Horizontal Individualism: 2 Vertical Individualism: 1
Spirituality	68.38	30	2.08	0.99	0.05	Ontological love: 2 Ethical love: 2

Predisposition toward anger had two items that did not fit well within the measurement structure. Item 5 (*When I get frustrated, I feel like hitting someone*) had a high kurtosis value which severely affects tests of variances and covariances. Item 6 (*I feel annoyed when I am not given recognition for doing good work*) did not fit the overall

measurement structure well, due to low variability in responses. Once these items were removed from the latent variable, the measurement structure met the psychometric requirements.

Two negatively worded items related to altruistic values did not fit within the measurement structure of altruism and were therefore removed. (*These days people need to look after themselves and not overly worry about others; Those in need have to learn to take care of themselves and not depend on others*).

To ensure a fit between altruistic behaviors, altruistic values and altruistic love, 10 items had to be removed from the measurement structure from altruistic behaviors due to poor fit. Originally, altruistic behaviors was taken out of the altruism latent variable and treated as its own variable. However, it resulted in poor fit of the model due to high kurtosis values on some of the altruistic behavior items. It was then decided to keep at least the five items that showed a good fit with altruism as a latent construct. The items remaining within the altruism latent variable for altruistic behaviors were: *Returned money to a cashier after getting too much change; Allowed a stranger to go ahead of you in line; Offered your seat on a bus or in a public place to a stranger who was standing; Carried a stranger's belongings, like groceries, a suitcase, or shopping bag; Given directions to a stranger.*

In Table 69 the correlations between the three constructs within the latent variable altruism are shown. As can be seen from the table below, the correlations are higher than reported before for the separate subscales.

Table 69***Correlations Between Altruism Scales as Part of Latent Variable***

	Altruistic Love	Altruistic Behavior
Altruistic Behavior	0.13**	
Altruistic Values	0.56**	0.19**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

For the emotions latent variable, Item 2 from the Sympathy Feelings subscale (*It's common for me to become teary eyed or close to crying when I see others crying.*) as well as Item 2 and 3 from the Compassion scale (*I often have tender feelings toward people (strangers; I would rather engage in actions that help others, even though they are stranger, than engage in actions that would help me)*) were removed due to poor fit. Item 3 was no surprise due to the fact that it was the only item in the emotion latent construct measuring actions.

In Table 70 the correlations between the four constructs within the latent variable emotions are shown.

Table 70***Correlations Between Emotion Scales as Part of Latent Variable***

	Co	Em	Syd
Compassion (Co)			
Empathy (Em)	0.93**		
Sympathy for the disempowered (Syd)	0.60**	0.63**	
Sympathy feelings (Syf)	0.66**	0.72**	0.63**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

For the collectivism latent variable, the theory underlying this construct says that people function somewhere between all four sectors measured with this instrument (Triandis, 1995). To create a latent variable for collectivism this understanding was followed by including the individualism subscales within the latent construct. Four items

had to be removed to create a well fitted latent construct: Item 4 from the horizontal collectivism subscale (*To me pleasure is spending time with others*); Item 1 and 4 from the horizontal individualism subscale (*I often do “my own thing”; My personal identity, independent of others, is very important to me*); Item 4 from the vertical individualism subscale (*When another person does better than I do, I get tense and aroused*).

In table 71 the correlations between the four constructs within the latent variable collectivism are shown.

Table 71

Correlations between Collectivism Scales as Part of Latent Variable

	Hc	Vc	Hi
Horizontal Collectivism (Hc)			
Vertical Collectivism (Vc)	0.46**		
Horizontal Individualism (Hi)	0.33**	0.33**	
Vertical Individualism (Vi)	-0.11**	0.35**	0.32**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

For the spirituality latent variable, Item 4 from ontological love (*Love for love’s sake brings the greatest happiness*) and Items 3 and 4 from ethical love (*Acting out of love is always the best path to follow; Real love lasts forever*) had to be removed due to poor fit. In table 72 the correlations between the three constructs within the latent variable spirituality is shown. As can be seen from the table below, the correlation between religious love and ethical love decreased but the correlation between ethical and ontological love increased.

Table 72***Correlations Between Altruism Scales as Part of Latent Variable***

	Religious Love	Ethical Love
Ethical Love	0.33**	
Ontological Love	0.31**	0.89**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level

In order to create a parsimonious model, item parceling was done on the latent variables that had multiple subscales. Therefore, using the data imputation function in AMOS, composite variables were imputed for hate, altruism, emotions, collectivism, spirituality and love actions based on the confirmatory factor analysis performed earlier. These composite variables became the measured variables of the latent construct.

The two reasons for the divorce and gender were all binary variables. Therefore their error values were set to 0 because they were fixed variables measured without error.

Testing of the hypothesized model showed unsatisfactory fit with many non-significant and weak pathways to hate and love actions, together with modification indices and residuals showing model misspecifications for many of the variables ($\chi^2(1131) = 7021.71$; $p < 0.01$). The model fit statistics for this model (AA) is shown in Table 73.

Table 73***Goodness of Fit Statistics for Hypothesized Model***

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model AA
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	6.21
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.66
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.10
BCC	For comparison purposes only	7,341.23

Model Respecification

It has been widely acknowledged that when a hypothesized model cannot be confirmed, it is appropriate to move to a model generating procedure where exploratory approaches are used. With this procedure, the hypothesized model is respecified based on an investigation conducted to find and eliminate the source of misfit (Byrne, 2010; Lu-tze & Bentler, 1999). For this study, standardized residuals and the modification indices were used to eliminate the sources of misfit (Byrne, 2010). After sources of misfit were eliminated, non-significant latent variables and insignificant pathways were removed from the model for parsimony purposes. Also, two additional pathways between gender and emotions and emotions and altruism were added to increase fit. These variables and pathways are shown in grey in Figure 15, with the added pathways in bold.

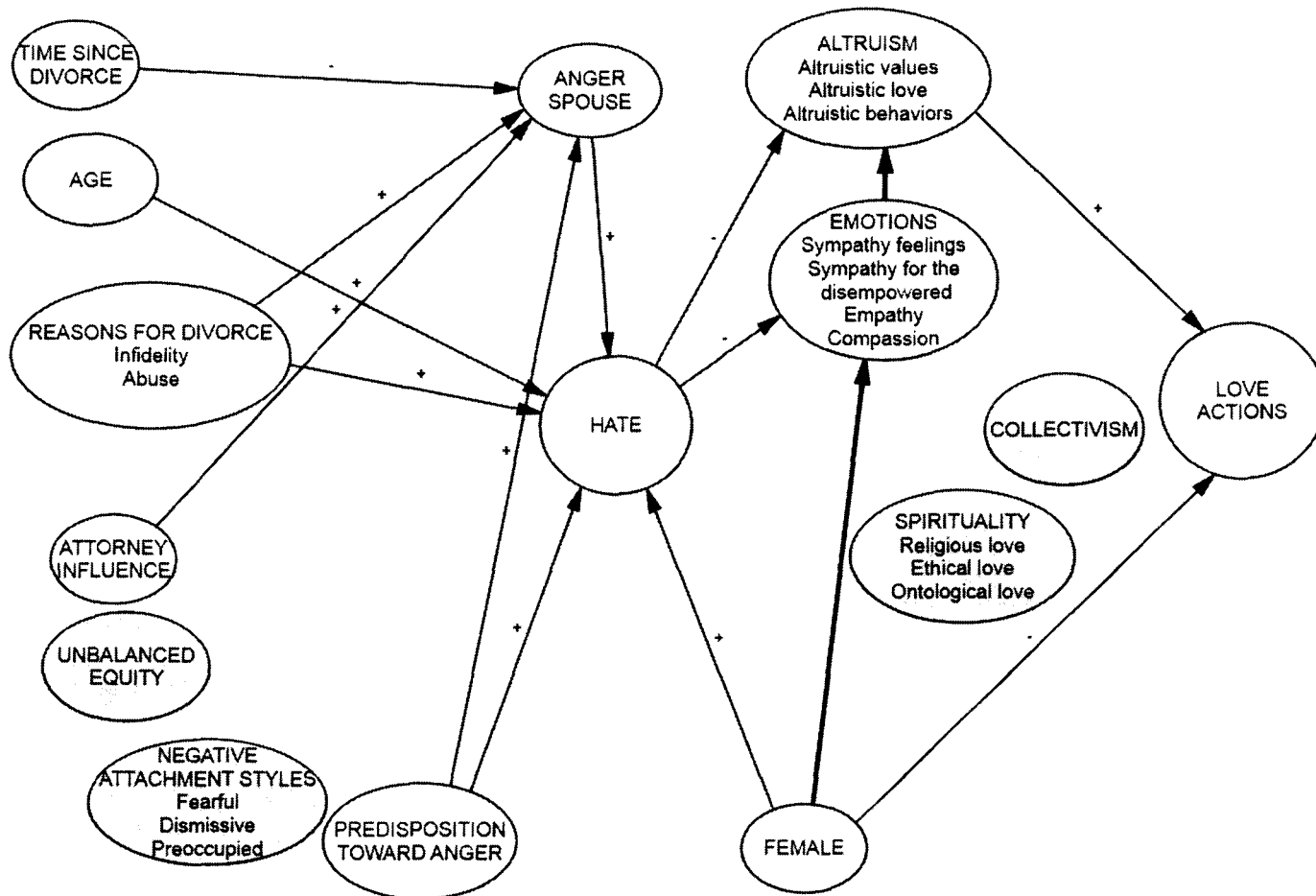


Figure 15. Tested Model Showing Insignificant Latent Variables, Reduced Pathways and Added Pathways (bolded lines)

In Figure 16, the final structural equation model is shown, with the boldface arrows indicating structural components, the light arrows indicating measurement components and $e =$ error. In Figure 17, the final model is shown, with an indication of the strength of all the pathways between the latent variables and the amount of variance explained in anger toward spouse, hate, emotions, altruism and love actions. In Table 74 all the unstandardized path coefficients with their standard errors and the standardized path coefficients are shown, both for the latent part of the model and the measurement part of the model.

Based on the squared multiple correlations, the independent variables were able to explain 24% of the variance in anger toward spouse, and 39% of the variance toward hate. After including the mediators, the independent variables, together with anger toward spouse and hate were able to explain 17% of the variance in emotions and 40% of the variance in altruism. The total model was able to explain 28 % of the variance in love actions toward a former spouse.

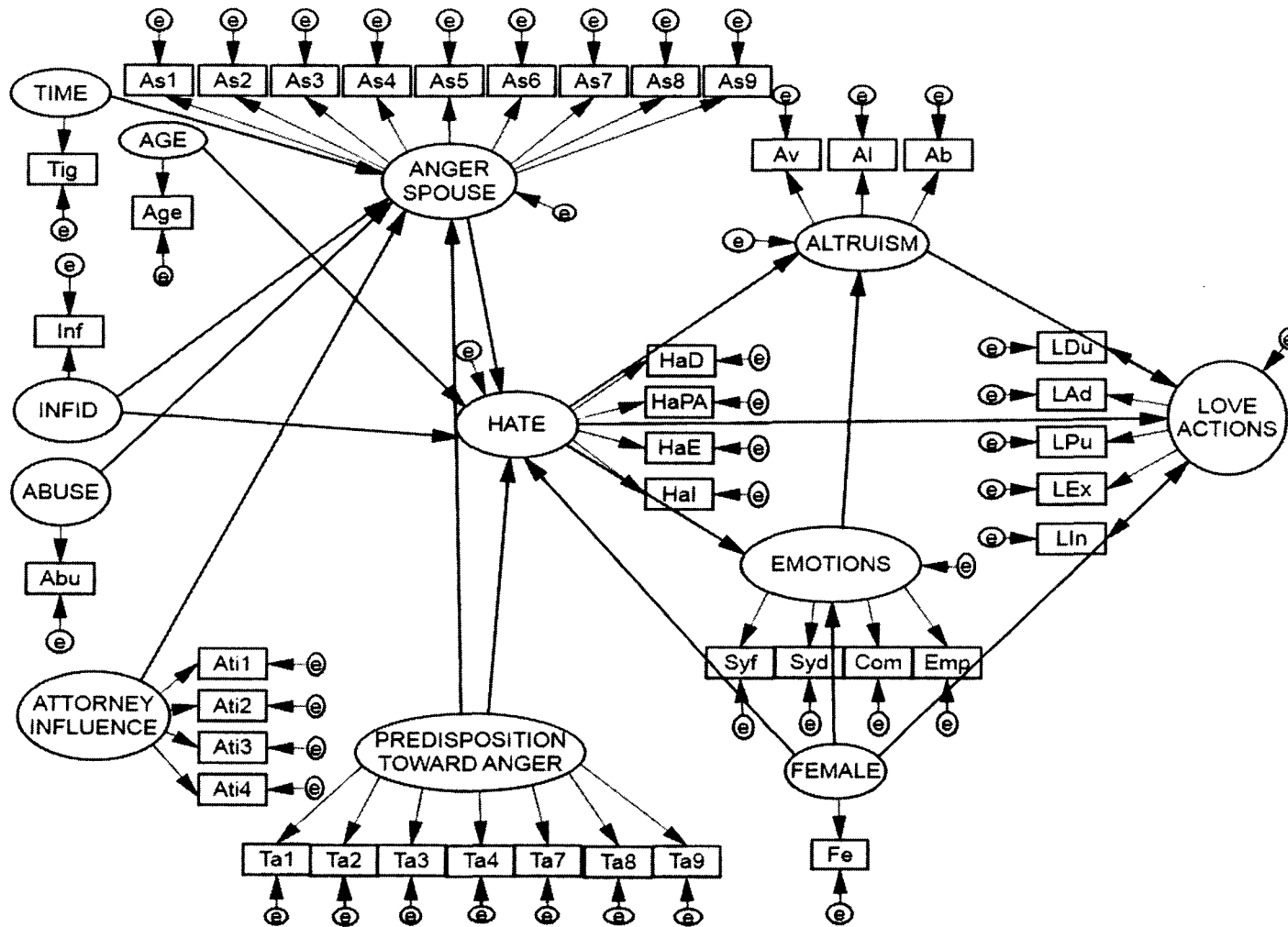


Figure 16. Final Structural Model and Measurement Components

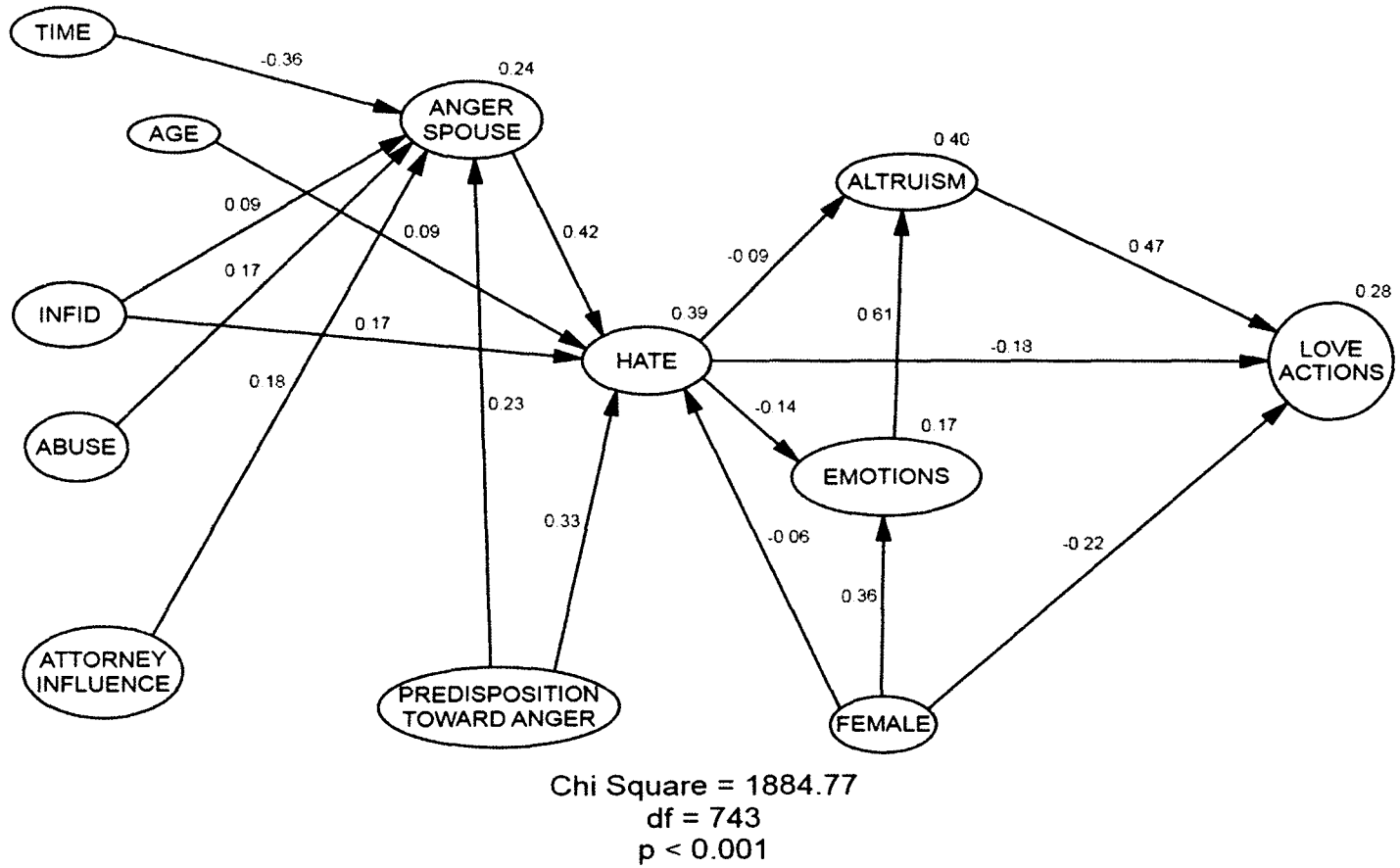


Figure 17. Final respecified model showing pathways and R²

Table 74

Path Coefficients

Latent Variables				
	b	S.E.	p	β
TIME > ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE	-0.25	0.03	0.00	-0.36
INFIDELITY > ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE	0.17	0.08	0.04	0.09
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE	1.00			0.23
ABUSE > ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE	0.31	0.08	0.00	0.17
ATTORNEY INFLUENCE > ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.18
INFIDELITY > HATE	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.17
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > HATE	1.00			0.33
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > HATE	0.29	0.03	0.00	0.41
AGE > HATE	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09
GENDER > HATE	-0.07	0.05	0.09	-0.06
HATE > EMOTIONS	-0.17	0.05	0.00	-0.14
GENDER > EMOTIONS	0.55	0.06	0.00	0.36
HATE > ALTRUISM	-0.08	0.04	0.04	-0.09
EMOTIONS > ALTRUISM	0.41	0.03	0.00	0.61
ALTRUISM > HLOVE	1.00			0.47
HATE > LOVE ACTIONS	-0.31	0.07	0.00	-0.18
GENDER > LOVE ACTIONS	-0.47	0.09	0.00	-0.22
Measured Variables				
LOVE ACTIONS > Love Intensity	0.67	0.03	0.00	0.74
LOVE ACTIONS > Love Extensity	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.83
LOVE ACTIONS > Love Purity	0.95	0.01	0.00	0.99
LOVE ACTIONS > Love Adequacy	1.00			0.99
LOVE ACTIONS > Love Duration	0.94	0.02	0.00	0.95
ALTRUISM > Altruistic Love	0.70	0.06	0.00	0.60
ALTRUISM > Altruistic Values	1.00			0.82
ALTRUISM > Altruistic Behaviors	0.24	0.06	0.00	0.21
EMOTIONS > Compassion	1.00			0.93
EMOTIONS > Empathy	0.79	0.02	0.00	0.99
EMOTIONS > Sympathy for Disempowered	0.57	0.03	0.00	0.64
EMOTIONS > Sympathy Feelings	0.86	0.04	0.00	0.73
HATE > Hate Duration	1.00			0.95
HATE > Hate Purity_Adequacy	0.74	0.01	0.00	0.99
HATE > Hate Extensity	0.81	0.03	0.00	0.85
HATE > Hate Intensity	0.66	0.05	0.00	0.49
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As1	1.00			0.60

Measured Variables continued				
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As2	1.30	0.09	0.00	0.80
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As3	1.34	0.09	0.00	0.80
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As4	0.93	0.08	0.00	0.58
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As5	0.97	0.07	0.00	0.59
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As6	1.12	0.08	0.00	0.76
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As7	1.17	0.09	0.00	0.69
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As8	1.28	0.09	0.00	0.78
ANGER TOWARD SPOUSE > As9	1.10	0.08	0.00	0.74
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta1	2.62	0.27	0.00	0.75
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta2	2.51	0.27	0.00	0.70
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta3	2.05	0.22	0.00	0.67
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta4	1.00			0.29
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta7	1.72	0.20	0.00	0.60
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta8	1.86	0.23	0.00	0.52
PREDISPOSITION TOWARD ANGER > Ta9	1.87	0.26	0.00	0.42
ATTORNEY INFLUENCE > Ati1	0.97	0.04	0.00	0.91
ATTORNEY INFLUENCE > Ati2	0.98	0.04	0.00	0.95
ATTORNEY INFLUENCE > Ati3	0.95	0.05	0.00	0.78
ATTORNEY INFLUENCE > Ati4	1.00			0.81

The model fit statistics for the final model (BB) is shown in Table 75, indicating good fit.

Table 75

Goodness of Fit Statistics for Final Model

Goodness of Fit Statistics	Criteria for good fit	Model AA	Model BB
CMIN/DF	Below 3 (Klein, 1998)	6.21	2.54
CFI	Close to 0.95 (Byrne, 2010)	0.66	0.93
RMSEA	Equal or below 0.6 (Hu & Bentler, 1999)	0.10	0.05
BCC		7,341.23	2141.64

It is clear from the above that the strongest independent variable pathway was between time since the divorce and anger toward spouse, indicating that over time, anger was reduced ($\beta=-0.36$). A similarly strong pathway existed between being female and

emotions, indicating that being female increased a person's ability to show positive emotions ($\beta=0.36$). The second strongest independent variable pathway was between predisposition toward anger and hate, indicating that a predisposition toward anger increased hate ($\beta=0.33$). A strong pathway existed between anger toward spouse and hate, indicating that when angry, hate increased ($\beta=0.42$). Both the pathways between hate and altruism and between hate and emotions were not very strong, but still showed a significant negative pathway, indicating that when hate existed, the ability to show altruism ($\beta=-0.09$) and positive emotions ($\beta=-0.14$) decreased. Having positive emotions increased a person's ability to show altruism ($\beta=0.61$). Altruism had a strong pathway to love actions, indicating that when more altruism was present, love actions increased ($\beta=0.47$). Despite the positive effect being female had on emotions, it still showed a direct negative effect on being able to show love actions towards a former spouse ($\beta=-0.22$).

Indirect and Direct Effects of Variables on Love

To investigate the overall total effects of the different variables on love, the bootstrap method was used to calculate the product between the different segments of all individual pathways that led between the different variables and love. Then these products were added for a total effect of the different variables on love. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 76.

Table 76

Indirect, Direct and Total Effects

Effects	Anger - Hate - Emotions - Altruism - Love	Anger - Hate - Altruism - Love	Hate - Altruism - Love	Hate - Love	Hate - Emotions - Altruism - Love	Anger- Hate- Love	Emotions- Altruism- Love	Altruism- Love	Direct Effects	<i>Total Effects</i>
Infidelity	0.001	-0.001	-0.004	-0.095	-0.004	-0.024				-0.127
Abuse	0.002	-0.002				-0.039				-0.039
Time since divorce	-0.001	0.001				0.031				0.031
Predisposition toward anger	0.006	-0.151	-0.005	-0.103	-0.005	-0.151				-0.409
Influence of attorneys	0.001	-0.001				-0.013				-0.013
Age		0.000		-0.002	0.000					-0.002
Female			0.002	0.032	-0.001	-0.057			-0.47	-0.494
Anger toward former spouse			-0.006	-0.126	0.005					-0.127
Emotions	0.114									0.114
Hate							-0.02	-0.02	-0.18	-0.22
Altruism									0.47	0.47

Note- all pathways: p=0.001

Anger = Anger toward former spouse

As can be seen from the table, the total effects of the independent variables were strong for being female ($\beta = -0.494$) and having a predisposition toward anger ($\beta = -0.409$). Both these two variables had a robust negative effect on achieving love actions toward a former spouse when divorced. The direct and indirect effects of hate on love showed a moderate negative effect ($\beta = -0.22$). On a positive note, the effect of altruism ($\beta = 0.47$) was also strong and predictive of achieving love actions during a divorce.

Mediation Effect of Altruism and Emotions on the Relationship between Hate and Love Actions

Full mediation occurs when the pathway between hate and love actions becomes insignificant after adding the mediators. Partial mediation occurs when the pathway between hate and love actions remain significant after adding the mediators, but are reduced. Mediation was tested by investigating the change in the direct pathway between hate and love actions before and after the inclusion of the mediators. Before the mediators were included in the model the direct pathway between hate and love actions was $\beta = -0.30$ ($p=0.001$). After the mediators were included in the model the direct pathway between hate and love actions was reduced to $\beta = -0.18$ ($p=0.001$). This indicated that altruism as well as emotions through altruism partially mediated the relationship between hate and love actions.

Summary

The sample population studied was mostly Caucasian, female, educated, working full time and making over 50K per year. For the majority, it was their first divorce and generally they were not overly angry with their former spouses. Other than binary

variables each of the independent variables were measured with validated scales that either exceeded prior reliability estimates or presented adequate reliability.

The validation of the SPSLI utilized Classical Measurement theory which allowed for the examination of reliability, face and content validity on the item structure in development of the subscales. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), which is theory driven, rather than exploratory, was then used to determine if higher order constructs could be found that would measure high and low love and high hate. The results of CFA indicated that while the high love model met the requirements of a reliable and valid scale (high love $\alpha=0.92$) it was necessary to change the theoretical assumptions followed in the study in order to create a higher order low love scale (low love $\alpha=0.81$) and a higher order high hate ($\alpha=0.86$) scale.

Model testing was guided first by CFA on the investigation of the measurement structures showing reliable patterns of observed variables for the latent constructs in the hypothesized model. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) guided the development of the structural model which displays the interrelations among latent variables in the model. The hypothesized model was respecified to show a good fit to indices of SEM ensuring that this exploratory process was always influenced by the underlying foundational theory. Out of the original variables that were hypothesized to increase/decrease anger or hate it appeared that anger toward former spouses actually reduced over time. Those with a predisposition toward anger and who showed anger toward a former spouse showed increased hate. When hate existed the ability to show altruism or positive emotions decreased, while having positive emotions increased a person's ability to show altruism which had a strong pathway to love. Females showed a positive pathway to emotions but

also showed less love than men. The mediation effects of altruism and emotions on the relationship between hate and love indicated that these two latent variables partially mediated the relationship between hate a love actions.

In reviewing both the indirect and direct effects, it became clear that the strongest overall negative effect on love was being female. Based on this result, it appeared that men were able to show more love actions toward a former spouse in this study. The second strongest overall effect on love was altruism, indicating that a tendency toward altruistic love, altruistic values and altruistic behaviors could greatly increase one's ability to show love actions toward a former spouse. The third strongest overall effect on love was having a predisposition toward anger that negatively affected one's ability to show love actions toward a former spouse.

The next chapter discusses the significance of these findings and the future implications of this study.

CHAPTER V: DISCUSSION

“The time has come when an infinitely intensified study of the sublime “energy of love” should be on the agenda of history. If we acquire a deeper knowledge of its “fission-forces” and put them into operation, all will be well with mankind. If we fail, hate with its satellites - death, destruction, misery, and anarchy - will continue to blot human history and perhaps end it in mad destruction (Sorokin, 1950, p. 213).

These words were written by Sorokin in 1950 and appear to be an ominous prediction of the future. This study attempted to explore Sorokin’s ideas related to love specifically in the framework of what society considers a social problem, namely, divorce. The following is a discussion of the study including the results and its limitations and an exploration of future directions in research using Sorokin’s theory.

Choosing a theory to drive a study that was developed over 60 years ago and written by a person that has been dead for over four decades can be problematic. It was especially hard because Sorokin wrote more as a philosopher than a scientist, tending to quote literature and religious texts which made application of his ideas onerous. Although he was a prolific writer, his explanations of the five dimensions used to guide this study were meager and sparse. Much of the theory had to be culled from numerous books written by Sorokin and by the limited research that has been undertaken in recent years. Notwithstanding, his theory was rich for exploration and proved to be a source of

inspiration while conducting the study. His theory is also ripe for exploration and application to be used in helping people traverse from anger and hatred to love.

Discussion of the Research Questions

Using a convenience and snowball sampling strategy the study attempted to answer the following questions: 1) What are the reliability and validity of the Sorokin Psychosocial Love Inventory (SPSLI)? 2) What are the levels of love actions (high, low, and hate) toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced? 3) What are the main predictors of anger and hate, as well as the main mediators between hate and love actions toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been divorced?

Question 1: High love actions, low love actions and hate actions can be operationalized and form reliable and valid measures using Sorokin's theory of Love to guide their development

The development of a scale measuring love and hate actions was one of the crucial steps in this study. Sorokin wrote about love and hate but did not provide a way to measure these actions based on his conceptualization of love. Further, his explanation of low love and hate provided minimal guidance in what he meant by these two constructs. The SPSLI assesses love according to Sorokin's theory of love and it allowed for the operationalized of the five dimensions namely, intensity, extensity, purity, adequacy and duration, as they are applied to individuals going through a divorce. The only other mention of these dimensions in the scientific literature are noted as attributes assigned to the forms of love operationalized in the SMILE scale developed by Levin & Kaplan.

They too agreed that Sorokin's theory was appropriate for exploration as an addition to the field of love research (Levin & Kaplan, 2010).

The scale validation in this study followed the Classical Measurement Theory guidelines established by Hudson (W. W. Hudson, 1982) and advanced by Faul & Van Zyle (Faul & VanZyl, 2004). It also followed Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Byrne, 2010) which permitted allegiance to Sorokin's theory to guide each step of the validation process. Both of these methods encouraged the development of the scale to proceed in a directed and orderly process from item development through confirmation of the factorial viability of the constructs. The analysis resulted in the creation of items that were used to form three reliable scales on the item level measuring high love, low love and hate.

All three scales developed showed good reliability and validity but the path to achieving this success was different for each one. Sorokin wrote the most about high love and operationalizing this construct proved to be the easiest. High love, in terms of overall item validity, was both reliable and valid and was a good representation of the high love construct. Low love, while reliable, was suspect in its overall item validity and factor loading structure. It was difficult to operationalize low love because Sorokin was not very clear as to the attributes and behaviors that were attributed to these constructs. The final scale required that all adequacy items be dropped and low love be measured with only four (intensity, extensity, purity and duration) of the five dimensions. This resulted in a valid and reliable scale but did not stay true to Sorokin's five multidimensional construct of love. Sorokin provided little guidance on the hate construct other than that it was the opposite of love. The final scale showed good reliability and validity although purity and adequacy had to be combined into one factor in order for the scale to show good

reliability and validity. Once again, this was not staying true to Sorokin's division of love actions as had been planned. Exploring convergent validity is an important part of scale development but this process did not prove as beneficial as was expected in explaining the validity of the high, low and hate subscales. It appeared that Sorokin's dimensions of love comprised composites of other scales which made comparison difficult. For example, in his writing he often combined empathy, sympathy, compassion and altruism in explaining the dimensions. He did not see them as separate actions or emotions; rather he viewed them in unity in describing different dimensions of love. This created a problem in comparing the new scales to established scales to strongly confirm convergent construct validity. Overall though, the three scales formed a 38 item reliable and valid scale that could be used to measure high and low love and hate actions through Sorokin's lens, for people going through a divorce. This was a reduction of 22 items from the original 60 item scale. This number of questions can be answered efficiently.

Question 2: The levels of high love actions, low love actions and hate actions can be measured of people going through a divorce

Being able to apply Sorokin's theory to people experiencing divorce was an important part of this study. While Sorokin wrote extensively about the dire consequences that people were creating by promoting anger and hatred he failed to provide an example of how his theory could be applied to a social problem. The levels of high, low, and hate actions toward a former spouse for people who experienced divorce proved to be very interesting. Overall, the sample showed a moderate amount of high and low love and a low amount of high hate. Men reported significantly higher scores on all love subscales and the overall high love scales, except the extensity subscale which showed that gender

differences were not significant. They also reported significantly higher scores on low love purity, low love adequacy and overall low love, with a trend showing for low love intensity and low love duration. This is not surprising since it has been found that there are differences in the conception of love based on gender (Fehr & Broughton, 2001). This result also emulated prior research which showed that women tended to show more anger and distress than men when going through a divorce (Kitson & Holmes, 1992). Low love extensity is the only scale where there were no significant differences between males and females. What is provocative about this result is that men are many times seen as more angry and hateful than women in our culture.

On the other hand, men reported significantly higher scores on hate extensity, and showed a trend on hate purity. Men also showed significantly higher hate on the overall hate scale. None of the other gender differences on hate were significant. The results indicate that men tend to show more love actions toward their former spouses than women while also holding on to the hate feelings toward their former spouses. This was a perplexing result that requires further study.

Question 3: The main predictors and mediators of love and hate can be shown by the development of a model for individuals going through divorce

Another important part of the study was the development of a structural model that can show divorcing individuals the path to love. This important function is needed because the literature on divorce is mired in stage models that promote holding on to anger rather than searching for love (Crosby, et al., 1983; Duck, 1982). The main predictors of anger and hate as well as the main mediators between hate and love actions toward a former spouse for people who are either going through a divorce or have been

divorced was examined using CFA and SEM. Before model testing could begin, it was important to test all the measurement structures in the model (Byrne, 2010). Hate and love actions were already investigated during the scale validation process while attorney influence, predisposition toward anger, anger toward former spouse, altruism, emotions, collectivism, and spirituality were investigated during model testing.

While it was hypothesized that unbalanced equity and negative attachment styles would lead to more anger and hate neither were significant. This was surprising since unbalanced equity is a guiding force predicting anger during a divorce (Tyler & Lind, 1992). The failure of unbalanced equity to be significant in this study is plausible since the majority of the participants felt that they were neither getting a good or bad deal, indicating neutrality on this measure. Having a neutral feeling toward equity most likely left the participants neither loving nor hateful on this measure. The results on negative attachment were also not surprising since the sample presented themselves as secure and less preoccupied in attachment style with no differentiation between genders. A secure attachment style would not lead the participants to more hate and anger. Likewise, it was hypothesized that spirituality and collectivism would be mediators helping individuals move from hate to love but neither were significant. Spirituality was measured by the ethical, ontological and religious forms of love as measured in the SMILE scale. It was hypothesized that a spiritual person would be able to show more love actions. Surprisingly, spirituality did not increase love actions. Collectivism was another measure thought to increase love actions but this too did not have any significance in promoting love actions.

The structural model developed confirmed a number of hypotheses that were made and that are popular in culture regarding divorce. First, an investigation of those attributes that were expected to cause more anger or hate were investigated. As expected infidelity, abuse, attorney influence and a predisposition toward anger increased either anger or hate toward a former spouse. Most people have had someone they know divorce because of infidelity or abuse. When this occurs anger or hate toward the offending spouse seems to be appropriate responses. Asking individuals to love in these situations appears antithetical to our societal belief that anger or hate is justified in such situations. It was interesting that abuse led to having more anger but not hate but, on the other hand, infidelity, led to more hate than anger. Maybe the old adage “hell hath no fury like a woman scorned” is true? This result aligns with research that has shown that infidelity and abuse in marriage are prominent reasons for divorce (Amato & Rogers, 1997; Rye, et al., 2004).

Having a predisposition to anger is also a trait that could be expected to lead to anger and hate. In this study, the pathway between predisposition toward anger and anger and hate increased showing that those that have a predisposition toward anger have increased chance of exhibited those emotions during divorce. This finding has significance in literature which has shown that individuals with higher trait anger have a greater tendency to express a higher intensity of anger during conflictual situations (Spielberger, 1999). The findings suggested that for these individuals hate was greater than anger in a divorce situation. Men specifically showed a higher tendency toward trait anger and as a result showed more hate than women. The influence of attorneys in the divorce process also led to more anger. This is another cultural belief that attorneys

promote acrimony during the divorce process. Based on the results of the study the pathway to anger showed significance informing us that the influence of attorneys did increase anger for this sample but not hate.

The more time that elapsed between the divorce and the survey, less anger toward a former spouse was reported. The old aphorism that time does heal a broken heart appears to be accurate. One result was that older individuals reported more hate as was hypothesized. It was hoped that as a person ages they become more mellow and understanding but this was not the case in this study. This seems to follow the research which has shown that as we age we become more realistic toward love (Bailey, et al., 1987). Possibly aging people even become a bit cynical about situations like divorce and when it occurs tend to exhibit more hatred. In addition, for many the older one gets the less hope there is to remarry which could cause anger and hatred. Possibly this loss of hope added to the hatred that ensued. It is however important to note that the overall effect of age on the ability to show love was significant, but very weak.

Based on Sorokin's theory it was hypothesized that divorcing individuals would have an inherent nature that would allow them to express love actions during a divorce. Sorokin devoted a lot of time toward showing that the "saints" who have made drastic differences in the world from Gandhi to the good neighbor next door were able to tap their inner nature and show high love (Sorokin, 1954a). It was hoped that the pathway from hate to love would have strong mediators.

As expected the pathway from hate to love actions toward a former spouse was negative. Individuals have to traverse through other pathways to get to love actions. The results showed that having positive emotions increased a person's ability to show

altruism which had a very strong pathway to love actions. If individuals are able to tap into their altruistic nature then love could be possible in a divorce situation. This fully aligns with Sorokin writings as he focused his efforts on explaining the actions of altruists as prophets of love actions (Sorokin, 1950). A negative pathway between hate and altruism and between hate and emotions was present indicating that when hate existed, the ability to show altruism and positive emotions decreased. An interesting finding was that although females showed more emotions than men they also showed a direct negative effect on being able to show love actions toward a former spouse. Once again, women appear to have much more to lose when going through a divorce and also less hope for a future with a partner.

One of the most significant results of the study which reflects Sorokin's theory was that the model itself was able to show that it is possible for individuals who are affected by divorce to express love actions. Altruism and positive emotions led divorcing individuals to show love actions no matter whether hate or anger is present. Sorokin was optimistic that even if individuals could not access their inherent nature they can be trained to show love toward each other. Sorokin even conducted a study of altruists in the United States of "good neighbors" who exhibited high and low love actions toward each other (Sorokin, 1958).

Implications of the study

The study has implications for future research on divorce and love. The divorce process has been presented as a time when anger and hate are normal emotions. People expect to feel angry or even hateful when the marriage bonds are broken. Anger is even promoted as a pathway for divorcing individuals (Crosby, et al., 1983). Societal norms

that endorse anger are many times encouraged by third parties and tend to collude in a story where the person who wants or causes the divorce is blamed and many times labeled the offender or perpetrator. Both parties jockey for position of victim in what seems like a never ending battle that encourages the precipitation of anger and hate. Of course, this does not always happen but for the majority the path is firmly held in a societal divorce discourse. The marriage agenda is strong and breaking the marital bond is seen as a catastrophic disaster for a couple, children and communities (M. Adams & Coltrane, 2007; Coltrane & Adams, 2003) (Nock, 2005). Considering that close to 50% will do so, it is time that research is promoted to figure out ways to reduce anger and hatred, not only for the good of the individuals but also for their children, families and friends. The development of the SPSLI that is used to measure anger and hatred for those experiencing divorce and the theoretical model developed showing how to shift from hate to love is but a start to this process. Divorce is a fact of life that will continue to occur for married individuals. If it can be promoted as a positive step as has been documented in the literature (E. M. Hetherington, 2003; Masheter, 1998; Schneller & Arditti, 2004; J.S. Wallerstein & Kelly, 1980), rather than then always being represented as a negative step in life, for some anger and hatred can be reduced and love actions will be able to be shown more strongly than was shown in the present study. More studies on the love that is shown between divorcing individuals can lead to a paradigm shift and a fuller understanding of the positive effects that this complex processes could promote.

Research on love could also benefit from writing on love through the lens of Sorokin (Levin & Kaplan, 2010; Post, 2003). His multidimensional framework allows for a synthesis of theories to be examined. Most of the research on love has focused on

romantic love which distorts love's full meaning or intent. Romantic love is but one facet of love but acting alone does not have the strength to change social problems such as divorce. To date research on empathy (C. D. Batson, et al., 1995), sympathy (Wispé, 1986), compassion (S. Sprecher & Fehr, 2005), and altruism (C. Hendrick, et al., 1998) are facets of love that can be promoted through Sorokin's lens in order to encompass research around a unifying core of love.

Further, the present study showed that it is possible to measure love actions between divorcing individuals using Sorokin's theory. The final SPSLI is a short 38 item scale that can be used with divorcing individuals to assess their level of love and hate. The theoretical model showing how anger and hate are generated and how love can be achieved can also be used as a guide for individuals who experience divorce. After taking the SPSLI the results gained and theoretical model provided may help divorcing individuals, their therapists, or mediators find ways to help shift angry or hateful behavior to other-regarding love within a short time. This would alleviate the damage that anger and hate causes to individuals, their families, friends and society. Also, having a scale that provides a framework to conceptualize love using five dimensions can guide divorcing individuals to know when they are loving intensely, even when they are losing something; loving extensively, in order to spread love; loving purely, not expecting reciprocity; loving adequately, aligning intent with another's needs; and, being able to sustain love actions for a life time. These actions will not only make the process of divorce less tumultuous but also allow individuals to grow inwardly and develop the character needed in our society.

Another important research methodology implication of this study is that social scientists need to have easily accessible and cost effective measurement instruments to use in practice that have good reliability and validity. While most social scientists don't have time or money to create instruments it is important to know that existing measurement tools are appropriate for the populations being studied. CFA and SEM are fast and efficient tools to use to make sure that the measures will work well with their populations (Harrington, 2009).

Limitations of the study

A number of limitations were found in the present study. The first was quite apparent when reviewing the demographic profile. The sample consisted of mostly white, educated, fairly wealthy, females. This sample is not representative of the population as whole but does speak to those individuals who were willing to participate in the study. Men as a whole did not want to be bothered taking the survey. They complained it was too long, too mushy and one said it was ridiculous to combine love with divorce. A number of attorney groups actually refused to participate in the study because they thought it was ridiculous to talk about love while going through a divorce. Women on the other hand said that they were happy that someone was exploring a new way to divorce that had less anger and hate.

The second limitation was the cross sectional nature of the sample which only gave information of one moment in time. The data was mixed with people going through a divorce and those that had been divorced for decades. Those that were in the midst of the divorce had very different perceptions of anger and hate than those who were divorced for decades as shown in the reduction of anger over time. A longitudinal study

measuring distinct cohorts may have presented richer data regarding the progression of hate and anger to love actions.

Third, some of the measures used in the study provided challenges. In developing the survey spirituality was measured with a binary variable that asked “do you consider yourself spiritual?” It was determined that this did not capture a person’s spirituality. In order to capture spirituality three of Sorokin’s forms of love were used but they were not validated to specifically measure spirituality. This was a loss that affected the influence of spirituality on promoting love actions during a divorce.

Fourth, another limitation is that while CFA and SEM process was used it is primarily correlational and not causal. The results of this study are attenuated because the data was only able to show predictions but there were no effects where causation could be claimed.

Finally, it is noted that special concern must be given toward victims of domestic violence. For these victims asking if they express love actions toward a former spouse could have the unintended consequence of causing harm. In future studies, this issue will be specifically addressed prior to the start of the study.

Summary and Conclusion

In summary, this study was a step in providing a conceptualization of love from the lens of Sorokin. It was the first time that the focus was on the five dimensions of love that Sorokin developed and the first time they were used in a structured research study. It is an important step since his work laid dormant for years with the exception of few writings by Sorokin scholars. In recent years, research has been funded by the Templeton and Fetzer Foundations that provided a fertile ground for the promotion of love (Post,

2003; Post, et al., 2002). It is time that love takes a prominent position in the social sciences and scientific literature. Further, it is time that we become adept at showing love toward each other as was hoped by Pitirim Sorokin. His theory can be used in all conceptualizations of love .

The study also provided a new paradigm for divorcing individuals to pursue when ending a marital relationship. Divorce does not have to follow the traditional path that leads many to anger and hate. Instead, the study showed that other-regarding love can be expressed during the divorce experience.

To conclude, Sorokin's message to love each other is timeless, especially as anger and hatred are promoted in society from court battles to wars. We can begin this path to love during divorce which is one of the most stressful times that people experience. Further, it is hoped that this study of love as seen through the lens of Sorokin can be modified to measure love actions for all. Maybe in the future his dimensions can be used as guides for us to know when we are loving intensively, knowing we are losing something; extensively, knowing that our actions are influencing others; purely, giving love and expecting nothing in return; adequately, aligning our intent with another's need; and, with duration, being able to sustain love actions for a life time. There is no longer time to delay. As Sorokin pointed out the choice is up to each one of us to determine which of the two roads to choose, the path to hate or the path to love (Sorokin, 1954a)?

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**APPENDIX A: A VALIDATION STUDY OF INSTRUMENTS MEASURING
EMPATHETIC, LOVING AND ALTRUISTIC CHARACTER**

Dear Potential Participant:

You are being invited to participate in a research study by answering the attached survey about empathetic, loving and altruistic character displayed by individuals. There are no known risks for your participation in this research study. The information collected may not benefit you directly. Your completed survey will be stored at the Kent School of Social Work, Oppenheimer Hall, Room 104, Louisville, Kentucky 40292. The survey will take approximately fifteen (15) minutes to complete.

Individuals from the Kent School of Social Work, the Institutional Review Board (IRB), the Human Subjects Protection Program Office (HSPPO), and other regulatory agencies may inspect these records. In all other respects, however, the data will be held in confidence to the extent permitted by law. Should the data be published, your identity will not be disclosed.

Taking part in this study is voluntary. By completing this survey you agree to take part in this research study. You do not have to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable. You may choose not to take part at all. If you decide to be in this study you may stop taking part at any time. If you decide not to be in this study or if you stop taking part at any time, you will not lose any benefits for which you may qualify.

If you have any questions, concerns, or complaints about the research study, please contact either Anna C. Faul or Joseph G. D'Ambrosio at 502-852-7374.

If you have any questions about your rights as a research subject, you may call the Human Subjects Protection Program Office at (502) 852-5188. You can discuss any questions about your rights as a research subject, in private, with a member of the Institutional Review Board (IRB). You may also call this number if you have other questions about the research, and you cannot reach the research staff, or want to talk to someone else. The IRB is an independent committee made up of people from the University community, staff of the institutions, as well as people from the community not connected with these institutions. The IRB has reviewed this research study.

If you have concerns or complaints about the research or research staff and you do not wish to give your name, you may call 1-877-852-1167. This is a 24 hour hot line answered by people who do not work at the University of Louisville.

Sincerely,



Anna C. Faul

Joseph G. D'Ambrosio

****For the purpose of the survey that follows, your “former spouse” refers to the last person you divorced, or the last person you are currently divorcing.**

Section A: Some Basic Information about yourself

1. In what state do you live?			
2. Gender		1	Male
		2	Female
3. Do you consider yourself primarily		1	African American/Black
		2	American Indian/Native American
		3	Asian/Asian American
		4	Caucasian/European American
		5	Hispanic/Latino/Latina
		6	Other
4. Age	Years: _____		
5. Current Marital Status		1	Married
		2	Divorced
		3	Separated
		4	Widowed
		5	A Member of an Unmarried couple
6. How many years of education have you completed? (start with first grade and include years of college or special training)			Years: _____
7. What is your current employment status?		1	Working full time
		2	Working part time
		3	Unemployed
		4	Retired
		5	Student
		6	Keeping house
		7	Other (please explain below)
Other:			
7a. Which of the following categories best describes your annual household income from all sources:		1	Less than \$15,000
		2	\$15,000 to less than \$25,000
		3	\$25,000 to less than \$50,000
		4	\$50,000 to less than \$75,000
		5	\$75,000 or more
8a. Would you describe yourself as religious/spiritual?		1	Yes

IF YES, COMPLETE QUESTION 8b	2	No
8b. Do you attend regular religious services?	1	Yes
IF YES, COMPLETE QUESTION 8c	2	No
8c. Please name the faith you most identify with		
9a. How many times have you been divorced?		Times
9b. Of all these times, how many times did you initiate the filing of the divorce?		Times
10a. How long has it been since your last divorce?		Years
10b. Did you initiate the filing of this last divorce?	1	Yes
	2	No
10c. After your divorce proceedings started the last time, did you consult or use any of the resources listed below to help you deal with your divorce? Mark all that apply	0	Did not consult any resources
	1	Self-help books
	2	Divorce workshops
	3	Therapy
	4	Court mandated programs
	5	Family/friend support
	6	Church support
	7	Other (please explain below)
Other:		
10e. What do you think was the main reason for the divorce?	1	Infidelity
	2	Communication breakdown
	3	Physical, psychological, or emotional abuse
	4	Financial issues
	5	Boredom
	6	Sexual incompatibility
	7	Religious and cultural strains
	8	Child rearing issues

	9	Substance abuse
	10	Differences in priorities and expectations
	11	Other (Please explain below)
Other:		
11a. How many children do you have?		Child/ren
11b. How many of your children are from the last divorced relationship?		Child/ren
12. What is the total number of people living in your household, including yourself?		People
13. How would you describe your health?	1	Excellent
	2	Very good
	3	Good
	4	Fair
	5	Poor

Please proceed to the next page

Section B: Some questions about you and your relationship with your former spouse

Please circle the response that best describes your relationship with your *last former spouse*, where **1** indicates you **STRONGLY DISAGREE** and **5** indicates that you **STRONGLY AGREE**.

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I meet the needs of my former spouse, without asking anything in return.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I put in time to develop a better relationship with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4	For the rest of my life I will treat my former spouse badly.	1	2	3	4	5
5	I feel my former spouse is unfair towards me.	1	2	3	4	5
6	I act respectful toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
7	I take/took care of myself during the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
8	I give things to my former spouse that are meaningless to me, but may be meaningful to him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
9	No matter what I do for my former spouse, it keeps hurting him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
10	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
11	I give to my former spouse what he/she desires, but it ends up not being good for him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
12	I feel irritated when thinking about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
13	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
14	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/ her.	1	2	3	4	5
15	I feel angry towards my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
16	I am doing everything in my power to harm the family/friends of my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
17	I do hateful things to my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
18	Negative effects on me won't stop me from helping my former spouse	1	2	3	4	5
19	I act friendly toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
20	I am bitter toward people because of the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
21	For the rest of my life I will blame my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
22	I go out of my way to show the world that marriage relationships are bad.	1	2	3	4	5
23	Every once in a while I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
24	I feel my former spouse demands too much from me.	1	2	3	4	5

25	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
26	I maintain a positive relationship with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
27	I feel my former spouse is against me.	1	2	3	4	5
28	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs.	1	2	3	4	5
29	I give freely to my former spouse without expecting anything back.	1	2	3	4	5
30	Every once in a while I help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
31	Even if it means people will dislike me, I purposefully spread ill- will about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
32	Even though he/she is no longer part of my family, I am kind toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
33	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, knowing it will hurt him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
34	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.	1	2	3	4	5
35	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
36	When I know it will be healthy for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.	1	2	3	4	5
37	I refuse to give to my former spouse what he/she needs, knowing my refusal will harm him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
38	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being.	1	2	3	4	5
39	I act with appreciation toward those who support me during the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
40	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
41	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
42	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.	1	2	3	4	5
43	I have become embittered when thinking about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
44	I feel suspicious of my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
45	I have no intention of helping my former spouse, but things I do tend to help him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
46	I feel frustrated when I think about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
47	In the hope of receiving something back I am friendly with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
48	When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.	1	2	3	4	5
49	I feel impatient when thinking about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
50	For the rest of my life I will act hateful toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
51	I help my family/friends accept the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
52	For the rest of my life I will fight with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
53	Every once in a while I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
54	When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her.	1	2	3	4	5

55	I provide for my former spouse's well-being without expecting anything back.	1	2	3	4	5
56	I will lose something cherished to be cruel towards my former spouse	1	2	3	4	5
57	I will sacrifice my own needs to meet the needs of my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
58	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
59	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
60	In the hope of getting something in return I help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
61	In the hope of getting something back I give to my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
62	I will lose something cherished to hurt my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
63	I support my former spouse without needing support back.	1	2	3	4	5
64	When I know it is good for the well-being of my former spouse, I provide for him/her.	1	2	3	4	5

65. Did you and your former spouse have children, or were there children from a former marriage living with you and your former spouse?	Yes (if yes, answer questions 66 – 70)
	No (if no, answer questions 71-75)

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
66	I will damage my relationship with the children to keep them away from my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
67	I act sympathetic toward the children having to deal with the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
68	I do what it takes to damage the relationship between my former spouse and the children.	1	2	3	4	5
69	In the hope of getting something back I encourage my former spouse to spend more time with the children.	1	2	3	4	5
70	I keep the children away from my former spouse, knowing it is hurting him/her deeply.	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
71	I will damage my relationship with my family/friends to keep them away from my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
72	I act sympathetic toward my family/friends having to deal with the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
73	I do what it takes to damage the relationship between my former spouse and my family/friends.	1	2	3	4	5
74	In the hope of getting something back I encourage my former spouse to maintain a relationship with my family/our friends.	1	2	3	4	5
75	I keep my family/friends away from my former spouse, knowing it is hurting him/her deeply	1	2	3	4	5

Please answer question 76

76	Considering what you have put into the marriage with your former spouse, compared to what you got out of it....and what your former spouse put in to it compared to what he/she got out of it, how did your former marriage "stack up?"	
	I am getting a much better deal than my partner.	+3
	I am getting a somewhat better deal.	+2
	I am getting a slightly better deal.	+1
	We are both getting an equally good or bad deal.	0
	My partner is getting a slightly better deal.	-1
	My partner is getting a somewhat better deal.	-2
	My partner is getting a much better deal than I am.	-3

Please continue to the next page

77. Were any lawyers involved in your last divorce?	1	Yes (if yes, answer questions 78-86)
	2	No (if no, go to Section C)

Mark n/a for the questions related to your lawyer if you did not use a lawyer. Mark n/a for the questions related to your former spouse's lawyer if he/she did not use a lawyer.		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Not applicable
78	My lawyer acted civil toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
79	My former spouse's lawyer increased my negative feelings toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
80	The divorce process would have been easier without the lawyers.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
81	My divorce lawyer had my best interest at heart.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
82	My former spouse's lawyer acted civil toward me.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
83	The divorce process would have been less hostile without the lawyers.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
84	My former spouse's divorce lawyer increased my negative feelings toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
85	The lawyers made the divorce process longer than it needed to be.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a
86	The divorce lawyers treated each other with respect.	1	2	3	4	5	n/a

Please continue to the next page

Section C: Some questions about you and your thoughts, beliefs and behaviors

- a. The following statements ask about your thoughts and feelings in various situations. Please circle the response that best describes you, where **1** indicates it does **NOT** describe you very well and **5** indicates that it **DOES** describe you very well. Of course, numbers **2-4** indicate that how well it describes you in **between** these points.

1.	I often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than me.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
2.	Sometimes I don't feel very sorry for other people when they are having problems.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
3.	When I see someone being taken advantage of, I feel kind of protective toward them.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
4.	Other people's misfortunes do not usually disturb me a great deal.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
5.	When I see someone treated unfairly, I sometimes don't feel very much pity for them.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
6.	I am often quite touched by things that I see happen.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well
7.	I would describe myself as a pretty soft-hearted person.						
	Does not describe me very well	1	2	3	4	5	Describes me very well

b. Some of the following items refer to a specific love relationship, while others refer to general attitudes and beliefs about love. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, neither agree nor disagree, disagree somewhat, or strongly disagree with the following statements?

		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree somewhat	Strongly agree
1.	People should be willing to help others who are less fortunate.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Experiencing love makes me feel at one with the universe.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	When I am kind, good things usually happen to me in return.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	When I feel love, I feel complete peace of mind.	1	2	3	4	5
5.	These days people need to look after themselves and not overly worry about others.	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Love always make things better.	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Personally assisting people in trouble is very important to me.	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Love is always beautiful.	1	2	3	4	5
9.	God's love never fails (or a higher power).	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Acting out of love is always the best path to follow.	1	2	3	4	5
11.	I cannot be happy unless I place the one I love's happiness before my own.	1	2	3	4	5
12.	Even strangers deserve our full respect.	1	2	3	4	5
13.	Feeling loved takes away all my fear.	1	2	3	4	5
14.	God loves all living beings (or a higher power).	1	2	3	4	5
15.	I feel loved by God (or a higher power).	1	2	3	4	5
16.	For a friend in need, I would sacrifice almost anything.	1	2	3	4	5
17.	I am usually willing to sacrifice my own wishes to let the one I love achieve his/hers.	1	2	3	4	5
18.	I would endure all things for the sake of the one I love.	1	2	3	4	5
19.	Feeling loved is my greatest source of happiness.	1	2	3	4	5
20.	The more people who you have love romantically the better.	1	2	3	4	5
21.	I would rather suffer myself than let the one I love suffer.	1	2	3	4	5
22.	As long as I can remember, I have always been loved.	1	2	3	4	5
23.	The best kind of love is freely given.	1	2	3	4	5
24.	Without having others to love, life wouldn't be worth living.	1	2	3	4	5
25.	Real love lasts forever.	1	2	3	4	5

26.	Love for love's sake brings the greatest happiness.	1	2	3	4	5
27.	It is important for me to always be in a romantic relationship.	1	2	3	4	5
28.	God's love is eternal (or a higher power).	1	2	3	4	5
29.	I have always been a devoted friend.	1	2	3	4	5
30.	The purpose of my life is to maximize my pleasure.	1	2	3	4	5
31.	Those in need have to learn to take care of themselves and not depend on others.	1	2	3	4	5
32.	Passionate romance is the greatest love of all.	1	2	3	4	5

c. During the past 12 months, how often have you done each of the following things: More than once a week, Once a week, Once a month, At least 2 or 3 times in the past year, Once in the past year, Not at all in the past year?

		Not at all in the past year	Once in the past year	At least 2 or 3 times in the past year	Once a month	Once a week	More than once a week
1.	Donated blood	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Given food or money to a homeless person	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Returned money to a cashier after getting too much change	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Allowed a stranger to go ahead of you in line	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Done volunteer work for a charity	1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Given money to a charity	1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Offered your seat on a bus or in a public place to a stranger who was standing	1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Looked after a person's plants, mail, or pets while they were away	1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Carried a stranger's belongings, like groceries, a suitcase, or shopping bag	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Given directions to a stranger	1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Let someone you didn't know well borrow a item of some value like dishes or tools	1	2	3	4	5	6

d. During the past 12 months, how often have you done any of the following things for people you know personally, such as relatives, friends, neighbors, or other acquaintances: More than once a week, Once a week, Once a month, At least 2 or 3 times in the past year, Once in the past year, Not at all in the past year?

		Not at all in the past year	Once in the past year	At least 2 or 3 times in the past year	Once a month	Once a week	More than once a week
1.	Helped someone outside your household with housework or shopping	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Lent quite a bit of money to another person	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Spent time talking with someone who was a bit down or depressed	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Helped somebody to find a job	1	2	3	4	5	6

e. Read each of the following statements that people use to describe themselves, and then circle the number which indicates how you *generally* feel or react. There are no right or wrong answers. Do not spend too much time on any one statement. Give the answer that *best* describes how you *generally* feel or react.

<u>How I Generally Feel</u>		Almost never	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
1.	I am quick tempered.	1	2	3	4
2.	I have a fiery temper.	1	2	3	4
3.	I am a hotheaded person.	1	2	3	4
4.	I get angry when I'm slowed down by others' mistakes.	1	2	3	4
5.	When I get frustrated, I feel like hitting someone.	1	2	3	4
6.	I feel annoyed when I am not given recognition for doing good work.	1	2	3	4
7.	I fly off the handle.	1	2	3	4
8.	When I get mad, I say nasty things.	1	2	3	4
9.	It makes me furious when I am criticized in front of others.	1	2	3	4
10.	I feel infuriated when I do a good job and get a poor evaluation.	1	2	3	4

f. Please circle the response that best describes you, where **1** indicates it is **NOT AT ALL** true of you and **7** indicates that it is **VERY** true of you. Of course, numbers **2-6** indicate that how well it describes you in between these points.

1.	When I hear about someone (a stranger) going through a difficult time, I feel a great deal of compassion for him or her.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
2.	I am comfortable without close emotional relationships. It is very important to me to feel independent and self-sufficient, and I prefer not to depend on others or have others depend on me.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
3.	I often have tender feelings toward people (strangers) when they seem to be in need.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
4.	I am uncomfortable getting close to others. I want emotionally close relationships, but I find it difficult to trust others completely, or to depend on them. I worry that I will be hurt if I allow myself to become too close to others.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
5.	I want to be completely emotionally intimate with others, but I often find that others are reluctant to get as close as I would like. I am uncomfortable being without close relationships, but I sometimes worry that others don't value me as much as I value them.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
6.	It is easy for me to become emotionally close to others. I am comfortable depending on others and having others depend on me. I don't worry about being alone or having others not accept me.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
7.	I would rather engage in actions that help others, even though they are strangers, than engage in actions that would help me.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
8.	I tend to feel compassion for people, even though I do not know them.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me
9.	One of the activities that provide me with the most meaning to my life is helping others in the world when they need help.
Not at all true of me	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Very true of me

g. Please circle the response that best describes you, where **1** indicates you **STRONGLY DISAGREE** and **7** indicates that you **STRONGLY AGREE**. Of course, numbers **2-6** indicate how well it describes you in between these points.

1.	It breaks my heart to hear about people with disabilities getting made fun of for their disabilities.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
2.	I would probably become teary eyed or close to crying if I were to see a homeless child eating out of a trash can.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
3.	It breaks my heart to know that there are children out there being abused by their own flesh and blood.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
4.	To see an elderly person fall down and get hurt would really break my heart.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
5.	It would break my heart to see an elderly person humiliated because he or she accidentally urinated on him or herself.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
6.	I can't help but feel sorry for victims of child abuse.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
7.	I really don't get emotional when I see people crying.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
8.	It's common for me to become teary eyed or close to crying when I see others crying.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
9.	I don't tend to have feelings of sorrow or concern when I see others crying.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
10.	I don't usually get emotional when others around me feel embarrassed or ashamed.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
11.	I'm inclined to feel really troubled when someone I know is crying.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
12.	It doesn't bother me very much when sensitive people get their feelings hurt.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
13.	One of the activities that provide me with the most meaning to my life is helping others in the world when they need help.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
14.	It really disturbs me to know that some people are cruel and abusive to their pets.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
15.	Seeing animals get hurt doesn't bother me very much.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
16.	I often feel bad for animals when I know that they are in pain.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
17.	I feel really sorry for animals that get teased or taunted at zoos and circuses.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree
18.	I tend to feel bad for the animals I see on TV that are attacked by predators such as lions, tigers, etc.								
	Strongly disagree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Strongly agree

h. Rate each of the statements and select the response that you believe best indicates how well these statements describe you.

		Does not describe me at all	Does not describe me very well	Does not describe me somewhat	Describe me	Describe me well	Describe me very well
1.	I often do "my own thing".	1	2	3	4	5	
2.	The well-being of my coworkers is important to me.	1	2	3	4	5	
3.	It is important that I do my job better than others	1	2	3	4	5	
4.	It is important to me that I respect the decisions made by my groups.	1	2	3	4	5	
5.	Winning is everything	1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Family members should stick together, no matter what sacrifices are required.	1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Competition is the law of nature.	1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Parents and children must stay together as much as possible.	1	2	3	4	5	
9.	When another person does better than I do, I get tense and aroused.	1	2	3	4	5	
10.	It is my duty to take care of my family, even when I have to sacrifice what I want.	1	2	3	4	5	
11.	I'd rather depend on myself than others.	1	2	3	4	5	
12.	I feel good when I cooperate with others.	1	2	3	4	5	
13.	I rely on myself most of the time; I rarely rely on others.	1	2	3	4	5	
14.	If a coworker gets a prize, I would feel proud.	1	2	3	4	5	
15.	My personal identity, independent of others, is very important to me.	1	2	3	4	5	
16.	To me, pleasure is spending time with others.	1	2	3	4	5	

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY!

If you have any questions or comments, or are interested in the results of the study, please feel free to contact Joe D'Ambrosio at 502- 852-7374 or joe.dambrosio@louisville.edu

APPENDIX B: EXPERT REVIEW

Sorokin's Love Inventory

Sorokin identified a five dimensional system of love that he believed are “manageable and not too complex” that “serves us in many theoretical and practical ways.” They are as follows: 1) the intensity of love; 2) the extensity of love; 3) its duration; 4) its purity; and 5) its adequacy. Sorokin acknowledged that because of the indistinct nature of love the dimensions had both scalar and non-scalar characteristics. It is difficult to know the range of how many times greater one act of love is from another or whether it is lower, higher or equal to another act. Although, it is possible to empirically witness acts of love and know that one act is greater than another. For example, holding a door for someone is a much lower act of love than risking one's life for another. Or, showing empathy towards a former spouse is lower than actually taking a decisive action toward meeting the needs of a former spouse. While the range of love is not scalar the actions associated can be scalar and measured quantitatively (Sorokin, 1954b).

In order to address the complexities in measuring love, specific love actions that individuals exhibit while going through a divorce have been identified that range from acts that are high in love, to acts that are high in hate. The zero point of love includes love that can be self-love and very limited, other regarding love. For example, if you are exhibiting hateful actions toward another you are on the negative side of the scale. This representation coincides with Sorokin's acknowledgement that conduct opposed to love is conduct that is anti-loving or egoistic and filled with hatred and enmity (Sorokin, 1954a) p 63. It also confirms Sorokin's ideas that while strict measurement is not possible it will be unquestionably contrasting. It will also allow the ability to compare and designate the various forms of love identified in the five dimensions.

Attached you will find a short definition of each of Sorokin's five dimensions of psycho-social love. Then you will find a list of items for each of the three anchor points defined for the five dimensions, namely a high negative hate anchor point that is the direct opposite of the high positive love anchor point, and then a very low love anchor point. Sorokin uniquely defined each of these anchor points in his writings on love. For each of the anchor points, an item pool was developed. We are asking you to evaluate each of the items against the definitions provided.

Intensity

Construct Definition:

Intensity is other-regarding actions that range from little loss to self to great loss to self

High Love Intensity

High love intensity actions are other regarding love actions that do result in much loss to self. They can be described as actions that are decisive, significant, resolute, unambiguous, and consummate, while preparing to lose something cherished.

Item pool to measure high love intensity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I will lose something cherished to help my former spouse meet his/her needs.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Negative effects on me won't stop me from helping my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I will lose something cherished to provide for my former spouse's well-being.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I will sacrifice my own needs to meet the needs of my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Low Love Intensity

Low love intensity actions are other regarding love actions that do not result in much loss to self. . They can be defined as very minor love actions.

Item pool to measure low love intensity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I act respectful toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I act friendly toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

High Hate Intensity

High hate intensity actions are other regarding hate actions that do result in much loss to self. They can be described as actions that are uncaring, callous, cruel, uncompassionate, while preparing to lose something cherished.

Item pool to measure high hate intensity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I will lose something cherished to hurt my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I will damage my relationship with my children to keep them away from my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I will lose something cherished to be cruel towards my former spouse	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Even if it means people will dislike me, I purposefully spread ill will about my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Extensity

Construct Definition:

Extensity is other regarding actions starting with the love of oneself, extending to family and friends, and extending further towards all human beings, without regard for who they are and how different their actions are from ours.

High Love Extensity

High love extensity actions are other regarding actions that are unrestricted, and accepting regardless of who the recipients of these actions are.

Item pool to measure high love extensity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	Even though he/she is no longer part of my family, I am kind toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I accept my former spouse irrespective of who he/she is.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I choose to have compassion for my former spouse without judging his/her behaviors.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I want my former spouse to be happy despite what happened between us.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Low Love Extensivity

Low love extensivity actions are other regarding actions that are partial and narrow, mainly focused on love of self and people close with similar intentions and thoughts.

Item pool to measure low love extensivity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I act sympathetic toward my children having to deal with the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I help my family/friends accept the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I act with appreciation toward those who support me during the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I take care of myself during the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

High Hate Extensity

High hate extensity actions are hate actions that are unrestricted, spreading hatred to everyone, regardless of who the recipients of these actions are.

Item pool to measure high hate extensity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I am bitter toward people because of the divorce.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I do what it takes to damage the relationship between my former spouse and our children.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I go out of my way to show the world that marriage relationships are bad.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I am doing everything in my power to harm the family/friends of my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Purity

Construct Definition:

Purity refers to other-regarding actions that range from impure love that is but a means to a selfish end, to other-regarding actions that are motivated by love alone without expectations.

High Love Purity

High love purity actions are actions that are pure, and true and motivated by love alone.

Item pool to measure high love purity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I give freely to my former spouse without expecting anything back.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I provide for my former spouse's well-being without expecting anything back.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I support my former spouse without needing support back.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I meet the needs of my former spouse, without asking anything in return.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Low Love Purity

Low love purity actions are actions with only the thinnest trickle of love, motivated by selfish desires, with the hope that something will be gained.

Item pool to measure low love purity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	In the hope of getting something back I allow my spouse more time with the children.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	In the hope of receiving something back I am friendly with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	In the hope of getting something back, I give to my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	In the hope of getting something in return, I help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

High Hate Purity

High hate purity actions are actions that are hateful and motivated by hate alone.

Item pool to measure high hate purity

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I go out of my way to hurt my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I do hateful things to my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I do everything in my power to make life miserable for my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I go out of my way to criticize my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Adequacy

Construct Definition:

Adequacy is other regarding actions ranging from actions where the subjective motive is loving, but the objective consequence is non-loving or the subjective motive is non-loving, but the objective consequence is loving to wise and creative other regarding actions that are both subjectively and objectively loving and in unity.

High Love Adequacy

High love adequacy actions are other regarding actions where the subjective and objective manifestations are in unity.

Item pool to measure high love adequacy

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	When I know it will result in something positive for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	When I know it is good for the well-being of my former spouse, I provide for him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	When I know my former spouse will benefit, I act with compassion toward him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	When I know it will be healthy for my former spouse, I give what he/she needs.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Low Love Adequacy

Low love adequacy actions are other regarding actions where the subjective goal and objective manifestations are not in unity.

Item pool to measure low love adequacy

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	No matter what I do for my former spouse, it keeps hurting him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I give to my former spouse what he/she desires, but it ends up not being good for him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I have no intention of helping my former spouse, but things I do tend to help him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I give things to my former spouse that are meaningless to me, but may be meaningful to him/her.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

High Hate Adequacy

High hate adequacy actions are hate actions where the subjective goal and objective manifestations are in unity.

Item pool to measure high hate adequacy

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I act in ways toward my former spouse that I know will be harmful to him/ her.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I refuse to give to my former spouse what he/she needs, knowing my refusal will harm him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I act disrespectful toward my former spouse, , knowing it will hurt him/her.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I keep my children away from my former spouse, knowing it is hurting him/her deeply.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Duration

Construct Definition:

Duration is other regarding actions that span from the shortest possible moment to the whole life of an individual.

High Love Duration

High love duration actions are other regarding actions that last for a long period of time, are continuous, and permanent.

Item pool to measure high love duration

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	I put in time to develop a better relationship with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	I maintain a positive relationship with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	I put in the energy to remain friends with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I will always take actions to help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

Low Love Duration

Low love duration actions are other regarding actions that are discontinuous, or temporary that last short moments.

Item pool to measure low love duration

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	Every once in a while I help my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Every once in a while I am kind toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Every once in a while I act sympathetic toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Every once in a while I act with compassion toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

High Hate Duration

High hate duration actions are other hate actions that promote hate for long periods of time.

Item pool to measure high hate duration

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
1.	For the rest of my life I will act hateful toward my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
2.	For the rest of my life I will blame my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
3.	For the rest of my life I will fight with my former spouse.	1	2	3	4	5
4.	For the rest of my life I will treat my former spouse badly.	1	2	3	4	5

Expert Review

Please rate the above items in terms of the following:

Item		Low	Moderate	High
1.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
2.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
3.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			
4.	Relevance to the construct			
	Clarity of item			

Please add comments

CURRICULUM VITAE

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work, University of Louisville- Doctoral Candidate, projected graduation May 2012 *2007-present*
Dissertation: Love During Divorce: Development of the Sorokin Psycho-Social Love Inventory (SPSLI) and Testing of a Predictor Model
- Master of Science of Social Work with Marriage and Family Therapy Specialization, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Graduating GPA: 3.95 *2005*
- Juris Doctor, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky *1981*
- Bachelor of Arts, Long Island University, New York, New York *1975*

Employment History

- Program Manager, CDC The National Program to Eliminate Diabetes Related Disparities in Vulnerable Populations, Kent School of Social Work *2010-present*
- Adjunct Professor, University of Louisville, Kent School of Social Work *2007 - present*

Therapist and Practicum Supervisor, Counseling Center of the Archdiocese of Louisville. Supervise master's level social work and counseling psychology students in a clinical setting and provide therapy to older adults and caregivers. 2007 – 2009

Marriage and Family Therapy Associate. Provide therapy to individual, couples and families focusing on older adult and caregiver support. Therapeutic modalities are used from a systemic and collaborative perspective using EBP protocols. 2006 - present

Attorney– D'Ambrosio & Associates, PSC. Provide diverse legal services concentrating in mediation, collaborative family lawyer, estate planning and probate. Utilize a narrative metaphor in practice in older to provide clients an alternative to litigation. 1981 - 2006

Awards

University of Louisville, Kent School of Social Work, PhD Fellowship Award. 2007 - 2011

Raymond A. Kent Award for outstanding service to the school and contributing to the quality of student life Kent School of Social Work, University of Louisville. 2005

The Alice Eaves Barnes Award for outstanding graduate student at the University of Louisville. 2005

Dean's Citation, Graduate School, University of Louisville. 2005

Career Experience

Teaching Experience

UofL, Kent School of Social Work	<p>Taught the following courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation Research • Social Work Practice with Older Adults • Special topics in Gerontology • Negotiation, Mediation and Conflict Resolution • Introduction to Marriage and Family Therapy <p>All courses presented as web-assisted courses and web sites designed for each with Blackboard technology</p>	<i>2007 – present</i>
Spalding University, Business Department	<p>Taught the following courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Communications • Personal Selling • Business Finance • Introduction to Business 	<i>1987-1988</i>
Uof L Arts and Sciences, Guest Lecturer	<p>Guest lecturing on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Law • Adverse Possession • Annexation • Local Government Powers and Limitations • Torts and Litigation • Kentucky Municipal Law 	<i>1981- 1984</i>
Spalding University, Business Department	<p>Guest lecturing on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Long-Term Securities • International Financial Management 	<i>1981 - 1984</i>
University of Louisville University of Louisville University of Louisville	<p>Research Experience</p> <p>Validation study on the Sorokin theory of love</p> <p>Caring for mid-to-late stage dementia patients using a theory of love.</p> <p>Home care aides: Understanding factors affecting job retention in home health care.</p>	<p>2010-2011</p> <p>2010-2011</p> <p>2008</p>
	Clinical Experience	

Counseling Center, Archdiocese of Louisville	Practicum supervisor responsible for training of social work, psychology education and art therapy students in clinical interventions and gerontology. Provide counselling services to older adults and caregivers.	<i>2007- 2009</i>
Integral Practice, LLC	Provide individual, family and couple therapy to diverse population focusing on older adults and caregivers. Evidence based protocols are employed grounded in systemic and collaborative languaging systems guided by Motivational Interviewing principles.	<i>2005 - current</i>
Counseling Center, Archdiocese of Louisville	Practicum Experience Maintain a caseload of 12 clients, including individuals, couples and families. Utilized and practiced different modalities of marriage and family therapy interventions with clients.	<i>2005</i>
Brooklawn, Inc.	Provided individual and family therapy at this Residential Treatment Center to boys aged 8 – 18 years old. Home based therapy provided through a special life skills program.	<i>2004</i>
Legal Experience		
D'Ambrosio & Associates, PSC	Successfully completed twenty five year career including practice in all areas of the law. From prosecuting to advocacy the practice was guided by a desire to provide legal services that were focused on ethical decision-making, transformational healing and value based services. In the latter years of the practice it was focused on legal issues related to older adults.	<i>1981 - 2006</i>

**Jefferson
County
Attorney's
Office,
Louisville,
Kentucky**

Planned and coordinated financial and personal management of three departments comprised of 100 employees. Drafted, negotiated and monitored three budgets totalling over \$2 million with county and state finance departments. Developed and directed cash management system. Organized and supervised purchasing and bookkeeping departments.

1983-1985

Continuing Education

Gerontology

- Mezzo Aging and Advocacy
- Medication in the Elderly
- Social Security and the Elderly
- Social Services for Older Adults

2008

**Marriage
and Family
Therapy**

- Motivational Interviewing intensive training
- Motivational Interviewing Treatment Integrity 3.1.1 training
- Utilizing Evidenced Based Practice in Marriage and Family Therapy
- Intensive Narrative Therapy Training Institute
- Collaborative Languageing Systems
- Community Minded Therapy
- Attachment Disorders
- Couples Therapy using the Sexual Crucible Approach
- Personality Disorders with Older Adults
- The Heroic Client: Doing Client Directed, Outcomes Informed Therapy
- Treating Depression
- From Counseling to Coaching: A Workshop designed for Mental Health Professionals
- Postmodern Collaborative Practices The Strangers' Experience: A Workshop to Think Outside the Box
- Marriage Preparation and Enrichment Seminar

2002 - 2010

Law • Annual CLEs in Family Law, Real Estate *1981 - 2010*
Law and Estate Planning

Service

Treasurer: Hike’s Point Business Association *2007*

Community talks for older adults at Community *2005 - 2006*
Centers on safeguarding finances and preparing
estate plans.

**UofL, Kent
School of
Social
Work**

Past President: Kent School of Social Work *2003-2004*
Association (KSSA), University of Louisville
Reinvigorated the student association with the
following activities:

- Redrafted a constitution for KSSA
- Organized the campus wide signing of
the Birmingham Pledge against discrimination
- Organized an educational trip to Chicago
exploring the Hispanic communities
- Organized a trip to Appalachia to explore
poverty in rural Kentucky
- Senator in the Graduate Student
Association
- Senator in the general campus Student
Association

**Jefferson
County
Attorney’s
Office**

Successfully trained parents and children in the *1983-1984*
“latchkey” process that allowed children to come
home to an empty house in a safe environment.

Grants Co-Written

Faul, A. & Yankeelov, P., Principal Investigators; D’Ambrosio,
J., Program Manager: Febr. 2011- Febr. 2012 IHOP. Proyecto
de Alimentacion Sana Sin Perder El Buen Savor (Healthier food
without losing the good flavor project). \$50,000.

Faul, A. Principal Investigator; D'Ambrosio, J., Program Manager: The Kentucky Rural Health Collaborative. CDC-RFA-DP10-1001. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – \$2.5 million. (September 2010 – August 2015).

Scholarly Products

Peer Reviewed Articles

Miller, J.J., Rhema, S., Faul, A.C., **D'Ambrosio, J.**, Yankeelov, P., Amer, R. & Clark, R. (submitted). Strength in Process: Using Concept Mapping to Inform Community Coalition Development. *Journal of Community Practice*.

Faul, A.C., Schapmire, T.J., **D'Ambrosio, J.**, Feaster, D., Oak, S., & Farley, A. (2009). Promoting sustainability in frontline home care aides: Understanding factors affecting job retention in home care workforce. *Home Health Care Management and Practice*, 0: 1084822309348896v1

Farley, A.J., Feaster, D., Schapmire, T.J., **D'Ambrosio, J.G.** Bruce, L.E., Oak, C.S. & Sar, B.K. (2009). The Challenges of Implementing Evidence Based Practice: Ethical Considerations in Practice, Education, Policy, and Research. *Social Work & Society*, 7(2), 246-259.

Peer Reviewed Presentations

D'Ambrosio, J. & Faul, A.C. Predictors of Love Actions for Adults during a Divorce: Does Spirituality Matter? Second International Conference on Health, Wellness & Society. Chicago, Il, March 2012.

D'Ambrosio, J., Faul, A.C., Yankeelov, P.A., Amer, R., Miller, J, Rhema, S., & Clark, R. (2012, February). *Moving from theory to practice: A participatory action concept mapping exercise with a Community Diabetes Coalition serving Older Adults*. Association for Gerontology in Higher Education's 38th Annual Meeting and Educational Leadership Conference, Arlington, Virginia, February 23-26, 2012.

Miller, J, Rhema, S., Faul, A.C., **D'Ambrosio, J.**, Yankeelov, P.A., Amer, R. & Clark, R. (2012, January). *Strength in process: Using concept mapping to inform community coalition development*. Society for Social Work and Research Conference, Washington, DC, January 11-15, 2012.

D'Ambrosio, J. & Faul, A.C. *Divorce and love? Predictors of love actions during divorce.* (2012, January). Society for Social Work and Research Conference, Washington, DC, January 11-15, 2012.

D'Ambrosio, J. & Faul, A.C. (2011, November). *Predictors of love actions for mature adults (40+) during a divorce. Does age matter?* Gerontological Society of America's 64th Annual Scientific Meeting. Boston. Nov 17-20.

Faul, A.C., Yankeelov, P.A., **D'Ambrosio, J.G.** (November 2011). *Need Assessment Data: Eating Fruit and Vegetables.* CDC site visit, Centers for Disease Control, Louisville, KY.

Faul, A.C., Yankeelov, P.A., **D'Ambrosio, J.G.** (2011, October). *Use of Concept Mapping to Develop a Community Coalition.* Online CDC Learning Community, Centers for Disease Control. Louisville, KY.

D'Ambrosio, J., Yankeelov, P.A. & Faul, A.C. (2011). *Building community partnerships in rural Kentucky to support older adults with diabetes.* (Poster). Community Engaged Research: Community Diabetes Prevention Program in Kentuckiana, Louisville, KY, April 14.

D'Ambrosio, J.G. & Faul, A.C. (2011, March) *Caring for mid-to-late stage dementia patients: A love intervention for caregivers.* Association for Gerontology in Higher Education's 37th Annual Meeting and Educational Leadership Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17-20.

D'Ambrosio, J.G. & Faul, A.C. (2010, November). *Caring for mid-to-late stage dementia patients using a theory of love.* The Gerontological Society of America 2010 Annual Conference, New Orleans, LA., November 19-23.

D'Ambrosio, J.G. & Faul, A.C. (2009). *A scientific theory of love: A new paradigm for social workers.* Catholic Social Worker's National Association 2009 Annual Conference, Louisville, KY., Jul 27-29.

D'Ambrosio, J.G. (2009). *A scientific theory of love: A new practice paradigm.* First Annual Graduate Research Symposium of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, March 4.

Faul, A.C., **D'Ambrosio, J.G.,** Farley, A., Feaster, D., Oak, S. & Schapmire, T. (2008). *An Aging Society: Job Risks And Opportunities Facing The Frontline Caregivers Of Elders Who Prefer To Age In Place.* The Gerontological Society of America's 61st Annual Scientific Meeting, National Harbor, MD, Nov. 21-25.

- Faul, A.C., **D'Ambrosio, J.G.**, Farley, A., Feaster, D., Oak, S. & Schapmire, T. (2008). *Problem-based learning: integrating gerontology with research to develop new doctoral scholars*. 54th CSWE Annual Program Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Oct 30–Nov 2.
- D'Ambrosio, J.G.** & Deprey, P. (2008). Dementia practice models: a comparative study. *Kentucky Association of Homes and Services for the Aging, Inc, Louisville, Kentucky, October 1*.
- Hall, J.C. & **D'Ambrosio, J. G.** (2007). *Perceptions of need and the ethicality of the male social work practitioner*. 9th Annual Ending Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Conference, University of Kentucky Center for Research on Violence Against Women, December 4-6.
- D'Ambrosio, J.G.** (2006). *Narrative law- an integrative approach to practicing law*. International Alliance of Holistic Attorneys Annual Conference, Palo Alto, California, April 6-9.
- Bertram, D. & **D'Ambrosio, J.G.** (2006). *Ethics in marriage and family therapy*. Kentucky Association of Marriage and Family Therapy Annual Convention, Louisville, Kentucky, February 24.

Invited Presentations

- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2010). *With this ring I thee wed...you and your family*, Engaged couples workshop, Louisville, Kentucky, February 27.
- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2009). *Premarital Training*, Prepare and Enrich, Archdiocese of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, August 15.
- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2009). *Family of Origin*, Louisville Young Catholics, Louisville, Kentucky, July 14.
- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2009). *Family of Origin* Deaconate Training, Archdiocese of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, June 13.
- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2009). *With this ring comes my family: Understanding family of origin*, Archdiocese of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, March 21.
- D'Ambrosio, J. G. (2008). *"Man-up, I am a warrior."* Kentucky Home for Boys, Louisville, Kentucky, April 25.
- D'Ambrosio, J.G. (2007). *Energizing your marriage*. St. Lawrence Parish, Louisville, Kentucky, February 11.
- D'Ambrosio, J.G. (2007). *Collaborative Law*, Hike's Point Business Association, Louisville, Kentucky, May 7.
- D'Ambrosio, J.G. (2007). *Making sense of estate planning*. The Kroger Company, Louisville, Kentucky, July 9.

Presentation Abstracts Submitted

**Annual
CSWE
conference,
2010**

Faul, A. C. & **D'Ambrosio, J.G.** Caring for mid-to-late stage dementia patients: Self- measuring success using a theory of love.

Peer Reviewed Articles under review

Farley, A. J., Feaster, D., Schapmire, T. J., **D'Ambrosio, J. G.**, Bruce, L. E., Oak, C. S., and Sar, B. K. (under review). The challenges of implementing Evidence Based Practice: Ethical considerations in practice, education, policy, and research.

Articles in Progress

D'Ambrosio, J. G. & Faul, A.C. Caring for mid-to-late stage dementia patients: Self- measuring success using a theory of love. *Alzheimer's Care Quarterly*.

Professional Affiliations

National Association of Social Workers	<i>Current</i>
American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists	<i>Current</i>
Kentucky Association of Marriage and Family Therapists	<i>Current</i>
Kentucky Bar Association	<i>Current</i>
Louisville Bar Association	<i>1981-2007</i>
International Association of Collaborative Practitioners	<i>2005-2006</i>
Kentucky Collaborative Family Law Network	<i>2005-2007</i>

Licenses

Marriage and Family Therapy – KY-0796	<i>Current</i>
Kentucky Bar Association - 16530	<i>Current</i>

References

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Professor
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